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The respected and beloved Leader Comrade Kim Il Sung poses for a photograph with the government delegation of the Arab Republic of Yemen after receiving it

The respected and beloved Leader Comrade Kim Il Sung receives the delegation of the Special Committee for Measures on Korean Affairs of the Japan Socialist Party

The Respected and Beloved Leader Comrade KIM IL SUNG

Receives Government Delegation of Arab Republic of Yemen

Comrade Kim Il Sung, Head of State and Premier of the Cabinet of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, received on July 28 the visiting government delegation of the Arab Republic of Yemen.

Present on the occasion were Mohsin Al Aini, Prime Minister and Minister for Foreign Affairs of the Arab Republic of Yemen, who is heading the delegation, and its members.

Also present were Comrade Kim Il, First Vice-Premier of the Cabinet; Comrade Chong Jun-Taek, Vice-Premier of the Cabinet; Ho Dam, Minister of Foreign Affairs; and Colonel General Chi Byong Hak, Vice-Minister of National Defence.

The respected and beloved Leader Comrade Kim Il Sung had a cordial and friendly conversation with the guests.

The Respected and Beloved Leader Comrade KIM IL SUNG

Arranges Banquet in Honour of Government Delegation of Arab Republic of Yemen

Comrade Kim Il Sung, Head of State and Premier of the Cabinet of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, arranged on July 28 a banquet in honor of the government delegation of the Arab Republic of Yemen on a visit to our country.

Invited to the banquet were head of the delegation Mohsin Al Aini, Prime Minister and Minister for Foreign Affairs of the Arab Republic of Yemen; and members of the delegation—Colonel Mohamed Al Eriani, Deputy Supreme Commander-in-Chief of the Yemeni Armed Forces; Dr. Abdul Jabar Al Mujahid, Minister of Agriculture; Dr. Mohamed Quid Al Aghbari, Minister of Health; Brigadier Mujahed Abou Ashawareb, Governor of Hajja Province; Abdou Othman Mohamed, Ambassador of the Arab Republic of Yemen to our country; Abdul Aziz Abdu Alghani, Governor of the Central Bank; Abdul Karim Al Eriani, Head of the Central Planning Board; Saleh Mohamed Abas, Secretary General for the Council of Ministers; Ghalib Ali Jamil, Undersecretary of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs; Ali Abdul Al Rejal Uni, Undersecretary of the Ministry of Public Works; Dr. Abdul Wahab Mahamoud, Undersecretary of the Ministry of Economy; and Colonel Abdullah Sabra, Director of the Prime Minister's Office of Military Affairs; and suites of the delegation.

Present on the occasion were Comrade Kim Il, First Vice-Premier of the Cabinet; Comrade Chong Jun Taek, Vice-Premier of the Cabinet; Ho Dam, Minister of Foreign Affairs; Colonel General Chi Byong Hak, Vice-Minister of National Defence; and other leading functionaries of Party and government organs and public organizations as well as Generals of the People's Army.

The respected and beloved Leader Comrade Kim Il Sung made a speech at the banquet.

Head of the delegation Mohsin Al Aini, Prime Minister and Minister for Foreign Affairs of the Arab Republic of Yemen, spoke next.

The banquet proceeded in a friendly atmosphere.

The Respected and Beloved Leader Comrade KIM IL SUNG

Receives Telegrams of Greetings and Congratulatory Messages from Foreign Countries

The respected and beloved Leader Comrade Kim Il Sung received telegrams of greetings and congratulatory messages supporting the north-south joint statement based on the three principles of national reunification laid down by him from George Marche, Deputy Secretary General of the French Communist Party; Saad Fasoud, Representative of the Liberation People's Front of Oman and Arabs Gulf in Aden, on behalf of the Central Executive Committee of its Central Command; Youssef El Sebai, General Secretary of the Afro-Asian People's Solidarity Organization; Alen Terouse, General Secretary of the World Federation of Democratic Youth, on behalf of the Federation; Voltea, General Secretary of the International Federation of Arab Trade Unions; Prof. and Dr. H. Steiner, General Secretary in Charge of Archives of the Resistance Museum of the Republic of Austria; Eujene Carson Blake, General Secretary of the World Council of Churches; Engineer Abdel Hamid El Zanfaly, General Secretary of the Afro-Asian Housing Organization; Julio Benites Castillo, Chairman, and Orando Millas, Carlos Morales Abarsua, Carlos Wanber Tobor and Tales Pedro Misena, Vice-Chairmen, of the Chilean Committee for Solidarity with the Korean People; Fernando Murillo Viana, General Secretary of the Chile-Korea Association of Friendship and Culture; the General Confederation of Workers of the People's Democratic Republic of Yemen; Abdul Razak Shaif Shaher, President of the Democratic Yemen-Korea Friendship Committee; Ba Alasane, Member of the National Political Bureau of the Mauritanian People's Party and Chairman of the Mauritania-Korea Friendship Association; Antonio Roasio, President of the Italy-Korea Friendship Association; Dauda Diallo, Chairman of the Upper Volta Association for Friendship among Peoples; the "Study Group of the *Juche* Idea of Comrade Kim Il Sung" of members of the Mission of the Brazilian Fighting Organization in Algiers and Ladislas Dobor on behalf of the People's Revolutionary Vanguard of Brazil; Fahed Al Masaid, General Director and Chief Editor of the "Dar Al Lay Al Aam" Publishing House of Kuwait; the "Committee for Study of the Works of Comrade Kim Il Sung" of members of the Popular Front of Liberation of Palestine in Aden; the Cosmos Shipping Company and the Kim Ring Company, Ltd. in Singapore; a trading company of Singapore; the Tatung Company, Ltd. in Singapore; the Baghdad Chapter of the People's Democratic Front for Liberation of Palestine; Mohamed Issak Bard, Captain of the Pakistani ship "Mansur," on behalf of her mates and crew; and Rualdo Stojen, Captain of the Norwegian ship "Verita," on behalf of her crew.

The telegram of greetings sent from Dauda Diallo, Chairman of the Upper Volta Association for Friendship among Peoples, pointed out as follows:

We heard with excitement the happy news that the joint statement of the north and south based on the line of the independent peaceful reunification of the country clarified by Your Excellency Premier Kim Il Sung, the great Leader, was announced on July 4.

Our friendship association which has invariably supported the line of the independent peaceful reunification of the country set forth by Your Excellency Premier Kim Il Sung, the great Leader, fully supports and warmly welcomes the joint statement reflecting the desire of the people of north and south Korea.

The telegram of greetings sent by Youssef El Sebai, General Secretary of the Afro-Asian People's Solidarity Organization, said:

The joint statement clearly proves the justness of the wise line of Premier Kim Il Sung to reunify Korea independently without reliance on any outside force or its interference and in a peaceful way without recourse to the use of arms against the other side by promoting the great national unity transcending the differences of ideology, ideal and social system.

Considering that the announcement of the joint statement marks a great event and a historical turning-point on the road to the reunification of Korea, the Afro-Asian People's Solidarity Organization warmly supports it.

We sincerely wish you good health and a long life for the independent peaceful reunification of Korea and final victory of the Korean revolution.

The Respected and Beloved Leader Comrade KIM IL SUNG

Receives Delegation of Special Committee for Measures on Korean Affairs of Japan Socialist Party

The respected and beloved Leader Comrade Kim Il Sung, General Secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea and Premier of the Cabinet of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, received on July 23 the delegation of the Special Committee for Measures on Korean Affairs of the Japan Socialist Party on a visit to our country.

Present on the occasion were the members of the delegation headed by Kaku Ashika, Chairman of the Special Committee for Measures on Korean Affairs of the Japan Socialist Party.

Kang Ryang Uk, Chairman, and Kim Gyong Ryon, Vice-Chairman, of the Korean Society for Cultural Relations with Foreign Countries were also present.

The respected and beloved Leader Comrade Kim Il Sung had a cordial and friendly talk with the guests.

The Respected and Beloved Leader Comrade KIM IL SUNG

Arranges Dinner in Honour of Delegation of Special Committee for Measures on Korean Affairs of Japan Socialist Party

The respected and beloved Leader Comrade Kim Il Sung, General Secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea and Premier of the Cabinet of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, arranged July 23 a dinner in honour of the delegation of the Special Committee for Measures on Korean Affairs of the Japan Socialist Party on a visit to our country.

Invited there were the members of the delegation headed by Kaku Ashika, Chairman of the Special Committee for Measures on Korean Affairs of the Japan Socialist Party.

Present there were Kang Ryang Uk, Chairman, and Kim Gyong Ryon, Vice-Chairman, of the Korean Society for Cultural Relations with Foreign Countries.

The dinner proceeded in a friendly atmosphere.

Government Delegation of the Arab Republic of Yemen Visits Our Country

A government delegation of the Arab Republic of Yemen visited our country officially from July 27 to August 1 at the invitation of the Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea.

Arrival

The ARY government delegation arrived in Pyongyang on July 27 by special plane.

The delegation headed by Mohsin Al Aini, Prime Minister and Minister for Foreign Affairs of the ARY, consists of Colonel Mohamed Al Eriani, Deputy Supreme Commander-in-Chief of the Yemeni Armed Forces; Dr. Abdul Jabar Al Mujahid, Minister of Agriculture; Dr. Mohamed Quid Al Aghbari, Minister of Health; Brigadier Mujahed Abou Ashawareb, Governor of Hajja Province; Abdou Othman Mohamed, Ambassador of the ARY to our country; Abdul Aziz Abdu Alghani, Governor of the Central Bank; Abdul Karim Al Eriani, Head of the Central Planning Board; Saleh Mohamed Abas, Secretary General for the Council of Ministers; Ghalib Ali Jamil, Undersecretary of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs; Ali Abdul Al Rejal Uni, Undersecretary of the Ministry of Public Works; Dr. Abdul Wahab Mahamoud, Undersecretary of the Ministry of Economy; and Colonel Abdullah Sabra, Director of the Prime Minister's Office of Military Affairs. The delegation was accompanied by suite members.

A portrait of Comrade Kim Il Sung, the respected and beloved Leader and genius of revolution, was respectfully placed in the compound of the airport, and seen there was the slogan: "Long live Comrade Kim Il Sung, the great Leader of our Party and the Korean people!"

Also put up there were portraits of Abdul Rahman Al Eriani, President of the ARY Republican Council, and Mohsin Al Aini, head of the delegation.

Present at the airport were Comrade Kim Il, First Vice-Premier of the Cabinet; Comrade So Chol, Vice-President of the Presidium of the Supreme People's Assembly; Comrade Chong Jun Taek, Vice-Premier of the Cabinet; Comrade Kim Man Gum, Vice-Premier of the Cabinet; Ho Dam, Minister of Foreign Affairs; and other leading cadres of government organs, the People's Army and public organizations.

Also on hand were diplomatic envoys of various countries and foreign reporters in our country.

As the guests alighted from the plane to the strains of the welcome music at 12 a.m. sharp, the crowds enthusiastically welcomed them.

Comrade Kim Il and other leading cadres of the government firmly shook hands with head of the delegation Mohsin Al Aini and delegation members.

Little girls presented bunches of fragrant flowers to the guests.

A welcoming function took place at the airport.

The brass band struck up the national anthem of the ARY and the Patriotic Song of our country. Then, in company with Comrade Kim Il, head of the delegation Mohsin Al Aini reviewed a guard of honour.

Banquet

The DPRK Cabinet arranged a banquet on the evening of July 27 in honour of the ARY government delegation at the Mansudae Assembly Hall.

At the banquet Comrade Kim Il and Mohsin Al Aini, head of the delegation, made speeches.

The banquet proceeded in a friendly atmosphere from beginning to end.

(Continued on Page 3)

The government delegation of the Arab Republic of Yemen arrives in Pyongyang

The Korean People Warmly Hail the Successes Made by the Yemeni People in Their Struggle for the Consolidation of the National Independence and for Social Progress

Speech of Premier KIM IL SUNG

at Banquet

Esteemed Your Excellency Prime Minister Mohsin Al Aini,

Esteemed distinguished guests from the Arab Republic of Yemen,

Dear comrades and friends,

I, first of all, warmly welcome the members of the government delegation of the Arab Republic of Yemen headed by His Excellency Prime Minister Mohsin Al Aini who has come to our country from the far-off Near and Middle East.

Our people entertain sentiments of warm fraternal friendship towards the friends of Yemen.

Though Korea and the Arab Republic of Yemen are far away from each other geographically with oceans in between, the minds of the two peoples always remain closely linked.

Our two peoples are the nations who had both been subjected to oppression and exploitation by the imperialists and colonialists in the past, and they are now struggling for the attainment of the common goal and desire to oppose imperialism and old and new colonialism, consolidate the independence of the country and achieve the prosperity of the nation.

This is a road of arduous struggle.

In this course we may encounter the desperate resistance of the imperialists and reactionaries and undergo many difficulties and trials.

But, if one relentlessly fights to the last with faith in the people and in reliance on the united strength of the people, he can accomplish the cause of national liberation and build a new prospering society.

The people of the Arab Republic of Yemen who overthrew the old feudal monarchy and won the victory of the revolution in September 1962 have made many successes in the struggle for the consolidation of the national independence and for the independent development of the country under the leadership of the Republican Council with His Excellency Al Eriani as its President.

The Government and people of the Arab Republic of Yemen are struggling against imperialism, colonialism and Zionism and for defence of the national dignity of the Arab people and positively supporting the struggle of the peoples of all countries of the world for freedom and liberation.

The Korean people warmly hail the successes made by the Yemeni people in their struggle for the consolidation of the national independence and for social progress and energetically support and encourage them in their just struggle.

Respected guests,

The general situation in our country today is very good.

During your stay in our country you will see for yourselves the successes our people have made by embodying the *Juche* idea in all spheres of the revolution and construction and their vigorous endeavours for further accelerating socialist construction and hastening the reunification of the country.

The recent publication of the joint statement of the north and the south the keynote of which is the three principles of independence, peaceful reunification and great national unity has spread a new prospect for the struggle of our people for national reunification.

The entire people of north and south Korea are now actively supporting this joint statement in one voice and the peace-loving people of the world are also warmly welcoming this.

We firmly believe that if the north and the south make strenuous efforts now, joining strength on the principles as laid down in the joint statement of the north and the south, it is possible to remove all obstacles lying in our way of advance and accomplish the historic cause of national reunification, the long-cherished aspiration of the whole nation, without fail.

The support and encouragement of the friends of the world are very precious in the struggle of our people for achieving the peaceful reunification of the country independently, opposing interference of outside forces.

I take this opportunity to express deep thanks to Your Excellency Prime Minister and the Government and people of the Arab Republic of Yemen for the positive support and encouragement to the just cause of our people.

The international situation is now developing with each passing day in favour of the peoples making revolution and to the disadvantage of the forces of imperialism and reaction.

The days have gone never to return when the imperialist powers ruled Asia, Africa and Latin America as they pleased by dividing them.

The U.S. imperialists are pursuing the policies of aggression and war in Indochina, Near and Middle East and other parts of the world. But this is, to all intents and purposes, nothing but the last-ditch effort of those doomed.

The U.S. imperialists must immediately discontinue the war of aggression in Viet Nam and Indochina and quit there without delay, taking all their aggression forces and troops of their satellite states and puppets and take their hands of aggression off all the places of the world.

The Korean people express all-out support and firm solidarity for the Indochinese people in their heroic war of resistance against U.S. aggression and for national salvation and for the Palestinian people and all other Arab people in their righteous struggle against the U.S. imperialists and the Israeli aggressors and for the restoration of the occupied Arab territories.

The anti-imperialist, anti-U.S. struggles of the peoples of Asia, Africa and Latin America are in the relations of supporting each other and they are closely linked with each other.

If we strengthen militant solidarity and close bonds and cooperate with each other, filling each other's needs, the victory of our common cause will come earlier.

The visit of the government delegation of the Arab Republic of Yemen to our country will be of epochal significance in further cementing the fraternal friendship and solidarity and developing mutual cooperation between our two countries.

Hoping that you will spend pleasant and fruitful days, feeling at home in our country, I propose toasts to the friendship and solidarity between the Korean people and the people of the Arab Republic of Yemen, to the health of His Excellency President Abdul Rahman Al Eriani, to the health of His Excellency Prime Minister Mohsin Al Aini, to the health of the distinguished guests from the Arab Republic of Yemen and to the health of the comrades present here.

The People of Yemen Express Boundless Admiration for the Struggle of the Great Korean People and Their Shining Successes

Speech of Head of the Delegation MOHSIN AL AINI

at Banquet

Your Excellency Premier Kim Il Sung, Head of State,

Your Excellency First Vice-Premier Kim Il,

Ministers and friends,

It gives me pleasure to express unbounded pride and admiration for the warm welcome and hospitality and good sentiments I and the delegation of the Arab Republic of Yemen have been accorded by your Government and people since the very moment of our arrival in this intimate country of yours after successfully concluding our visit to the People's Republic of China, a fraternal state of your country and a friend of both ours and yours.

Allow me to convey here the congratulations and greetings to you and the Government and people of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea from His Excellency Abdul Rahman Al Eriani, President of the Republican Council, the Government and people of the Arab Republic of Yemen who express boundless admiration for the struggle of the great Korean people and their shining successes.

We have come here to affirm the bonds of close friendship established between the peoples of Yemen and Korea and share views on the international problems in general, and the bilateral relations and cooperation between the two friendly countries in particular.

The leading role of you who led the Korean people to crush the aggressors in the struggle against Japanese colonialism and U.S. aggression by displaying fortitude and self-sacrificing spirit has had great influence upon the struggle going on in the vast areas of the Asian continent and the struggle of all the countries of the world aspiring after freedom and dignity and made, indeed, an immortal contribution to this struggle.

The struggle of Your Excellency which began with the organization of the Down-With-Imperialism Union went through many stages of struggle until you founded the Workers' Party of Korea after winning a decisive victory.

The democratic base of the country has been consolidated and the industrialization has been successfully realized in reliance upon the powerful economic foundations, the agricultural and peasants' questions have been solved and there came into being the powerful People's Army capable of repulsing all aggressors and defending the gains won by the Korean people. All this is the fruition of the wise and outstanding leadership of Your Excellency.

All these fine successes are a result of the struggle of you who refuse a life of submission and aspire after a worthy life and independence and dignity.

The great role of you who have rendered services by leading the Korean people will bear substantial and great fruits in the future.

Dear friend,

We are convinced that the recent published joint statement of the north and the south will serve as new factor in uniting the strength of the Korean people.

When we talk about the reunification of the north and the south of the Korean people we think of the reunification of the northern and southern Yemen which should be attained by a way conforming to the honour of the Yemeni people, in accordance with the idea of us all.

The people of northern and southern Yemen had lived in misfortunes and non-rights and under oppression. When southern Yemen was under the hateful British colonial rule, northern Yemen suffered under the corrupt Imam's tyranny and the rotten despotic rule.

Northern Yemen, however, could get rid of it through an arduous and constant struggle and win final victory.

But, the hard-fought war deprived us of all the capacities, and we had to pay our attention entirely to defending the revolution and the Republic.

Today when peace has been restored and stability and security have come to prevail we are now faced with the question of development of the country, which wholly occupies our minds. We are now carrying on the development work with the limited resources of our own and with the assistance of our friends to us, proceeding from our common struggle against imperialism and old and new colonialism.

Your noble stand towards the cause of the Yemeni and other Arab peoples, especially towards the Palestinian question and the Middle East problem and your denunciation of the Zionist aggression in 1967 against the Arab states, which was an extension of the 1948 aggression, earn our respects.

We all defend the cause of freedom and assist the peoples of the three Indochinese countries—Viet Nam, Cambodia and Laos—and the oppressed peoples in all the areas and support the liberation cause in Asia, Africa and Latin America, reject the military blocs and oppose imperialism and occupation and racial discrimination policy.

Many questions link us together and unify our lines in bringing about prosperity and happiness of mankind in the interests of all the peace-loving peoples.

Dear friend,

Friends,

Permit me to express once again profound thanks to the Government and people of Democratic Korea headed by Premier Kim Il Sung on my behalf and on behalf of the members of the government delegation of the Arab Republic of Yemen and wish for efflorescence and development of the relations of friendship between our countries.

Long live the friendship between peoples of Yemen and Korea!

Long live the friendship among all the justice- and peace-loving peoples!

I propose toasts to the health of His Excellency Premier Kim Il Sung, to the health of His Excellency First Vice-Premier Kim Il, to the friendship between the peoples of Yemen and Korea and to the health of all friends present here.

United Nations Should Take Steps for Removing Obstacles Lying in the Way of Solving Question of Korea's Reunification Independently and Peacefully, Says DPRK Government

The Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea issued on July 31 the following statement expressing full support and approval for the item "On Creating Favourable Conditions for the Acceleration of Independent, Peaceful Reunification of Korea" cosponsored by the Algerian Democratic and People's Republic and many other peace-loving states with the approach of the 27th United Nations General Assembly Session and strongly demanding that this new item be placed on the agenda of this year's U.N. General Assembly session:

STATEMENT

of the Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea

With the 27th Session of the United Nations General Assembly approaching, the Algerian Democratic and People's Republic and many other peace-loving states jointly proposed that a new item "On Creating Favourable Conditions for the Acceleration of the Independent, Peaceful Reunification of Korea" should be placed on the agenda of this year's U.N. General Assembly for discussion in conformity with the requirements of the changed situation in Korea.

The Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea fully supports and approves of this proposal and strongly contends that this new item must be put on the agenda of the U.N. General Assembly this year.

This new item of the agenda reflects the requirements of the new situation created in Korea with the announcement on July 4 last of the north-south joint statement whose main content is that the reunification of the country should be achieved on the three principles of independence, peaceful ways and promoting great national unity; it represents the unbiased public opinion of the governments of the progressive countries and the peace-loving peoples in the world that want to spare no positive cooperation with the entire Korean people in their just struggle to materialize the north-south joint statement, actively supporting and welcoming it.

The developments in Korea today show all the more clearly that the resolutions on the "Korean question" adopted by the United Nations under the coercion of the United States in the past do not conform to the aspirations of the Korean people and that they have hindered the cause of the reunification of Korea rather than give any help to it.

The cosponsor countries including Algeria are fully justified in having asserted, when presenting the new item on Korea, that now it is more important than ever before to reexamine the activities of the "United Nations Commission for the Unification and Rehabilitation of Korea" and the presence of the "U.N. Command" in south Korea, in the light of the new developments in Korea.

Nevertheless, the United States government is manoeuvring to prevent the new agenda item envisaging the positive measures to exclude aggression and interference of outside forces in Korea from being submitted to the United Nations for discussion.

This is correlated with the fact that no sooner had the north-south joint statement been announced than the U.S. government unhesitatingly made public, fundamentally contrary to its spirit, a statement revealing its sinister intention not to withdraw its aggression troops from south Korea but step up the modernization of the south Korean army to make "Koreans fight Koreans" under the "Nixon doctrine."

Further, the U.S. government, which has forced the United Nations to put the so-called "Korean question" repeatedly on the agenda for discussion and trump up illegal resolutions on it over the past 20 odd years, is now trying to prevent the question on Korea from being laid on the agenda of the United Nations when a large number of progressive countries of the world are going to make the United Nations take measures that conform to the requirement of the new situation created in Korea. This lays bare how much mock the U.S. imperialists are making of the United Nations and how they are trying to abuse the United Nations even in their schemes to perpetuate the division of Korea.

Now may precisely be the most opportune chance for the United Nations to discharge the responsibility it has undertaken before the Korean people.

Therefore, the United Nations must take measures to remove the obstacles which hinder the Korean people from solving the question of national reunification by themselves independently and peacefully on the basis of the principle of national self-determination.

The Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea has consistently held that the question on Korea in the United Nations is not a question of allowing the United Nations to interfere in the question of Korean reunification but a question of removing the outside forces which obstruct the reunification of Korea.

The north-south joint statement issued some time ago shows clearly that to meet these essential requirements of the Korean question today poses itself as a pressing question the solution of which brooks no further delay.

Basing itself on its discussion of the new agenda item on Korea, the United Nations must, first of all, take measures to annul the right of the U.S. army occupying south Korea to use the U.N. flag, suspend the activities of the "United Nations Commission for the Unification and Rehabilitation of Korea" and, furthermore, withdraw the foreign troops from south Korea so that a durable peace can be secured in Korea and the national reunification of the Korean people be realized.

Such measures will create favourable conditions for the struggle of the north and south Korean people who have set out to realize many-sided contacts and exchanges between the north and the south and achieve the reunification through negotiations and will open up a bright vista for the cause of peace in Asia and the rest of the world as well.

Therefore, all manoeuvres designed to defer the discussion of the question on Korea at the U.N. under the pretext of waiting and seeing the contacts now under way between north and south Korea and the results are unwarranted and they can never be justified in any way.

The Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea holds that the representative of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, the party concerned, must naturally be made to take part when the question on Korea is discussed at the U.N.

The Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and the entire Korean people express the hope that the governments and peoples of the peace-loving states the world over will direct deep attention to the new situation created in Korea and exert active efforts to make the United Nations take measures conducive to the just struggle of the Korean people for the independent, peaceful reunification of the country.

For Attainment of Great National Unity

The joint statement of the north and the south based on the three principles of national reunification set forth by the great Leader Comrade Kim Il Sung advanced great national unity as one of the principles for realizing the reunification of our country.

Unity is a powerful weapon for victory and a source of inexhaustible strength.

The respected and beloved Leader Comrade Kim Il Sung taught:

"The entire Korean people, irrespective of different political views and religious beliefs, should unite firmly under the banner of the country's defence and independent reunification, and wage an active struggle to frustrate the manoeuvres of U.S. imperialists and Japanese militarists for aggression." (New Year Address, 1972, Eng. ed., p. 25.)

As the Leader said, only by smashing the machinations of the foreign imperialists and internal and external reactionaries to keep our nation split and make Koreans fight each other to fish in troubled waters and by achieving national unity, can our people rejoin the blood vein of the divided nation and build up in the land of three thousand *ri* as rich, powerful and prosperous a country as any other.

To achieve great national unity, transcending the differences in ideology, ideal and social system means that all people place the future of the nation and the interests of the people above anything else and pool their strength to work out the destiny of the nation.

In other words, it means that the whole nation unites close under the banner of patriotism and rejects the interference of outside forces, accomplishes the cause of national reunification, a long-cherished desire of our nation, and promotes the future development of the country, by the united efforts of our nation.

The principle of great national unity is, indeed, an embodiment of the great *Juche* idea of the Leader; it is the most patriotic and positive one for achieving national reunification by rallying all internal forces of our people.

To our people national reunification is not a question which is confined to the interests of any sector of people and any party but a question which is related to the life and death, rise and fall, of the whole nation.

Historically, we, as a homogeneous nation, lived in one and the same territory creating a single culture.

Territorial partition by outside force, namely, by U.S. imperialism, brought untold misfortunes and sufferings to our people who lived knowing no division. So, unless national reunification is achieved, our people cannot be freed from the present miseries and tribulations and cannot expect the prosperity of the country and its development into a rich and powerful state.

To achieve great national unity is all the more urgent in view of the vicious manoeuvres of the foreign forces of aggression that persistently oppose the reunification of the country and try to perpetuate the split of our nation and in the light of the situation created in our country owing to their manoeuvres.

The U.S. imperialists who started stretching their tentacles of aggression to our country more than one hundred years ago illegally occupied south Korea after August 15, 1945 and, executing the policy of colonial enslavement, advocated "antagonism between the north and the south" under the signboard of "anti-communism" and obstinately intrigued to make "Koreans fight Koreans."

At present the U.S. imperialists are drawing into south Korea even the Japanese militarists, the sworn enemy of our people.

Even after the publication of the north-south joint statement, the U.S. imperialists, while pretending to support peace in Korea and her peaceful reunification in word, have, in fact, been resorting to a new intrigue to keep Korea divided forever and cook up "two Koreas," fanning north-south antagonism.

Under this situation, if we Korean people fail to attain national unity, we may fall a victim to their scheme and the reunification of our country be put off indefinitely.

The tendency towards independent, peaceful reunification is now rising as never before among the entire people of north and south Korea and broader sections of people with differing political views and religious beliefs strongly call for achieving the country's independent, peaceful reunification through national unity.

Today when dialogues and negotiations are practically taking place between the north and the south, we can achieve great national unity if we further develop and expand them.

Our people have already accumulated rich experience in attaining great national unity, transcending the differences in ideology, ideal and social system.

In the period of the anti-Japanese national liberation struggle our people, upholding the line of anti-Japanese national united front set forth by the respected and beloved Leader Comrade Kim Il Sung, made contributions to the work for the restoration of the fatherland irrespective of the distinctions in their political views, religious beliefs and property status, in such a way that those who have strength display their strength, those who have learnings offer their learnings and those who have money donate their money. And the entire people heroically participated in the anti-Japanese struggle in firm unity.

Basing himself on this rich experience and the scientific analysis of the situation created in our country after liberation, the Leader applied the line of national united front to the solution of the question of national reunification and vigorously led our Party and people to the struggle for its materialization.

In accordance with the line set forth by the Leader, our Party and Government made it clear time and again that if any one who committed crimes against the nation and people in the past returns to the national stand, we will not ask about his past doing but join hands with him to accomplish the cause of reunification.

In particular, in his historic speech on August 6 last year, his New Year address this year and in a series of his talks with foreign correspondents, the Leader again put forward the line of reunifying the country independently and peacefully, rejecting the outside forces, and the line of achieving great national unity, transcending the differences in ideology, ideal and social system.

Besides, the Leader gave a clear-cut answer to the questions of principle arising in the work for attaining great national unity.

Comrade Kim Il Sung taught:

"I believe that if we Koreans sit together, we will be able to remove distrust and misunderstanding and find common denominators and on this basis, achieve national unity." ("Talk to Correspondents of U.S. Newspaper 'The New York Times,'" Eng. ed., p. 12.)

The recent north-south high-level talks and the publication of the joint statement of the north and the south showed once again that if the north and the south hold open-hearted discussions, distrust and misunderstanding can be removed and great national unity be achieved.

Proceeding from this, we assert that the best way for dispelling the frozen feeling and creating an atmosphere of trust is that Deputies to the Supreme People's Assembly of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and "National Assemblymen" of south Korea and personages of broad political and public circles have contacts and all the political parties and social organizations in north and south Korea get together and exchange a wide range of views on the question of national reunification.

The respected and beloved Leader Comrade Kim Il Sung instructed:

"The difference of institutions between the north and the south must not be an obstacle to the promotion of national unity and the attainment of national reunification." (Ibid., Eng. ed., p. 12.)

The line of achieving great national unity, transcending the differences in ideology, ideal and social system, advanced by the Leader stems from the noble stand of loving the country and the nation, a stand of subordinating everything to the question of national reunification, the supreme task of our nation.

Ideology, ideal and social system can never be imposed from outside. What kind of ideology and ideal the south Korean people shall have is a matter of their own and what form of social system is to be established in south Korea is also a matter for the south Korean people themselves to decide upon.

We have declared time and again that we have no intention to impose our ideology, ideal and social system on south Korea.

If the south Korean rulers do not try to force us to give up socialist ideology and the ideal of socialism and to replace our socialist system with another system, there will be no reason why our people of the same blood cannot achieve great national unity.

Accordingly, great national unity will be achieved if the north and the south do not impose their ideology and ideal and their stand on the other side, but trust and respect each other.

We are making all efforts to attain great national unity under the condition of mutual trust and mutual respect.

The line of achieving great national unity laid down by the respected and beloved Leader Comrade Kim Il Sung is an outstanding line for accomplishing the great national cause of the country's reunification by the united efforts of the whole nation and it gives our people new confidence and courage for national reunification.

For its correctness, this line is not only enlisting full support of the north and south Korean people but also receiving a unanimous welcome from broad sections of people and unbiased public opinion of the world.

Whole-heartedly upholding the principle of great national unity set forth by the respected and beloved Leader Comrade Kim Il Sung, our people will surely accomplish the cause of national reunification by the united efforts of the whole nation.

Kim Myong Suk

What Has Happened in South Korea for the Last One Month Since the Announcement of North-South Joint Statement?

The north-south high-level talks held recently in Pyongyang and Seoul and the joint statement of the north and the south announced after the talks are now continuously evoking widespread repercussions at home and abroad.

When the north and the south met at one place, reached an agreement on the basic principles of reunification and made it public, the entire people of north and south Korea who had eagerly aspired after the country's reunification, supported and welcomed it with great joy, their hearts burning with the ardent desire to accomplish at the earliest date the historic cause of national reunification, the supreme task of the nation.

Many countries, all the honest-minded people and public circles of the world also express full support to the joint statement of the north and the south and sincerely hope the Korean people will solve the question of the country's reunification independently and peacefully with their concerted efforts.

The joint statement of the north and the south enjoys the support of our people and the honest-minded people of the world because it reflects the ardent national desire of our people and the urgent demand of the times for a fair and early solution of the Korean question.

The territorial division and national split which have lasted for a long period in our country not only bring immeasurable hardships to our people and place a great hindrance in the way of the uniform development of the country but also constitute a major factor of threat to peace in Korea and, further, in Asia.

Precisely for this reason, the reunification of our country has been a matter of great concern for all people who want to see the national prosperity of the Korean people and peace in Korea. The north-south high-level talks and the joint statement of the north and the south, its fruit, were a historic event which made a breakthrough for the solution of this question.

The two sides, the north and the south, laid a good groundwork for the settlement of the question of the country's reunification and opened a bright prospect for national reunification by reaching a complete unanimity of views in the joint statement on the basic principles of national reunification and the seven points for promoting the cause of reunification and solemnly promising to the nation to faithfully implement all the points of agreement.

Our Party and the Government of the Republic which bear a heavy responsibility for the destiny of the fatherland and the nation are making all efforts for an early materialization of the north-south joint statement born of the joint efforts of the two sides, the north and the south, regarding it as a precious historical document which gave our people a new hope for reunification and demonstrated the national dignity of the Korean people.

We consider that to do so is to live up to the unanimous expectation of the entire people of north and south Korea aspiring after the independent, peaceful reunification of the country and to be true to the lofty ideal of the joint statement of the north and the south.

But the developments in south Korea for the last one month since the announcement of the joint statement show that some of the south Korean authorities, quite differently from us, are talking and behaving in contravention of the basic spirit of the joint statement.

Some of the south Korean authorities, we don't know for whom they are speaking, are speaking ill of the joint statement almost every day even before the ink with which they signed it dried up. Speaking at the "National Assembly" of south Korea and other places after the announcement of the joint statement, they said: "We cannot tell our fortune by this statement of a few pages or put belief in it," "The nation must not pin hope to the statement of the north and the south," "As the Communists are accustomed to throwing away their promise like a pair of worn-out shoes, how can we trust them at this stage even if we are given assurances?"

They went the length of making statements tacitly fostering a tendency opposing the joint statement, saying that they "will not oppose a lobbying directed against the joint statement."

We cannot but direct due attention to such alarming utterances made at a time when the attention at home and abroad is focussed on the north-south joint statement and all people hope the points of agreement mentioned in the statement will bear a fruit at the earliest date and the question of Korea's reunification be solved in conformity with the national interests of our people and in the interest of peace in Asia and the world.

Especially, we cannot remain indifferent to this all the more when we consider that they are policy statements of those holding important posts of the south Korean authorities who should actively back up the implementation of the joint statement.

If they cannot give credit to the joint statement issued by agreement between the two sides, what on earth can they believe and for what did they sign this document?

What is this, if not an intention to undermine the significance of the joint statement, throw a cold blanket over the rapidly growing desire for national reunification in south Korea and, furthermore, overrule the joint statement itself?

Some of the south Korean authorities thus not only undermine the joint statement but resort without hesitation to words and deeds running counter to every point of agreement in the joint statement.

As is well known, the two sides, the north and the south, reached a unanimity of views at the high-level talks on solving the question of national reunification independently, without any interference of outside force, and by peaceful means, without recourse to the use of arms against each other, and on promoting the great national unity, transcending the differences of ideology, ideal and system, and, on this basis, agreed upon improving the north-south relations and achieving the reunification of the country, and declared this to the whole world through the joint statement.

But the speeches and behaviours of some of the south Korean authorities after the publication of the joint statement are contradictory to its basic spirit and content.

Let us compare the utterances and acts of some of the south Korean authorities with each paragraph of the joint statement.

Defining the three principles of national reunification, the joint statement clearly pointed out firstly that reunification should be achieved independently without reliance on outside forces or their interference. To embody this principle, we should get rid of reliance on outside forces and take the stand of rejecting flunkeyism and defending independence.

However, they said: "We do not consider the United Nations to be an outside force. And the U.N. forces and the United Nations Commission for the Unification and Rehabilitation of Korea in the Republic of Korea are not outside forces, either. This being clear, whatever the north may explain from a self-centered angle, we will reject it," "The reunification of Korea should be achieved through U.N.-supervised elections." And some other people said: "As the United Nations is not an outside force, the continued stationing of the U.N. forces in the Republic of Korea is reasonable."

The master of Korea is the Korean people and the one who directly solves the question of reunification is also our people themselves. It is clear to everyone that any third party besides the Korean people is an outside force and it has no right to meddle in the internal affairs of our country, arguing this or that.

There will be no Korean who cannot distinguish between master and outside force, if he has no sinister political aim.

Even some of the south Korean authorities dare not and cannot "prove" why the United Nations should be the party concerned in solving the Korean question. They merely let out a preposterous sophistry that the United Nations is an "international organization" and, therefore, it is not an outside force.

Because the United Nations is an "international organization," it is not an internal force but an outside force in solving the Korean question. And the U.N. Charter which stipulates the right to national self-determination as a sacred right of every nation bespeaks itself that the United Nations is an outside force to every nation.

Even arguing that the U.S. imperialist aggressor troops occupying south Korea under the "U.N." signboard and "the United Nations Commission for the Unification and Rehabilitation of Korea," a tool of U.S. imperialism for Korean aggression, are not outside forces, they said: "We categorically oppose the abolition of the United Nations Commission for the Unification and Rehabilitation of Korea and the U.N. Command," "We hope U.S. troops will remain here as long as possible to deter the armed provocation of the north."

This makes it hard to tell whether their utterances are Koreans' or Americans'.

If some of the south Korean authorities have an intention to make sincere efforts for the independent reunification of the country, they should give up the outmoded anachronistic way of thinking to get something by relying on outside forces, talking about the United Nations or "U.N. forces," and should act in accordance with the basic spirit of the already signed joint statement.

Some of the south Korean authorities also made statements quite contrary to the second principle of national reunification.

It is pointed out in the joint statement that the reunification should be achieved by peaceful means, without recourse to the use of arms against the other side.

To observe this principle, it is important first of all to make efforts to ease the tension in Korea and avoid speeches and acts which may possibly aggravate the situation and to create a good atmosphere.

They make without scruple undesirable statements running counter to the idea of peaceful reunification, saying: "It is indisputable that north Korea is an unrestored area" and "a successful confrontation in dialogue needs the support of strength and it is precisely the maintenance of a strong security setup." To justify this argument, they are bent on hurling malicious slanders and calumnies on us, telling lies that the Communists break their promise and so on.

Even after reaching an agreement on realizing the national reunification by peaceful means, they are making powder-reeking talk about "strength," clamouring for strengthening a "security setup" and making even the unpardonable provocative statement that the northern half of the DPRK is an "unrestored area." How can one say that they want the peaceful reunification or hope for the relaxation of tension?

What kind of common point is there between these unreasonable utterances and the point agreed in the joint statement that active measures would be taken for reunifying the country by peaceful means and relaxing the tension between the north and the south?

This is not an expression of the desire for promoting peace in our country and its peaceful reunification, but, on the contrary, is a very dangerous act designed to aggravate the tension between the north and the south, thicken the barriers, further division and solve the question not by means of negotiations but by relying on "strength."

Some of the south Korean authorities are also making without hesitation utterances going against the third principle of national reunification that the great national unity should be promoted, transcending the differences of ideology, ideal and system.

After the publication of the joint statement, they describe contacts and negotiations between the north and the south as a sort of confrontation, saying that the north and the south "have gone over to confrontation with dialogue from confrontation without dialogue," and dare prattle that their "ideal" and "system" should get the upper hand in this "confrontation."

Saying "our policy of reunification remains unchanged," they argue that it is "to make a heterogeneous north-south deadlock a homogeneity based on liberal democracy for a free life" and "the reunification of the north and the south should be achieved on the principle of implementing the spirit of our constitution."

As can be seen, this is, in essence, a rehash of the notorious argument of "reunification by prevailing over communism."

The question of reunification of our country for putting an end to the artificial division of the territory and restoring the severed ties of the nation can be solved only by the united strength of north and south Korea. For this, it is necessary first of all to transcend the differences of ideology, ideal and system.

It is a stark fact that two systems quite different from each other exist in the north and the south. Under such condition, if one puts ideology and system to the fore or tries to force those of one side on the other, the national unity cannot be achieved. On the contrary this will only result in encouraging the split and antagonism between the north and the south.

We are convinced that communism is the most advanced idea that illumines the bright future of mankind and that the socialist system established in the northern half is incomparably superior to the system implanted in south Korea. But, we have no intention of imposing it upon south Korea and held time and again that the north and the south should promote national unity, transcending the differences of ideology, ideal and system for achieving the independent, peaceful reunification of the country with their concerted efforts.

By signing the joint statement the south Korean side declared to the world that it agreed to these very principles for the settlement of the reunification question proposed by us. For what reason are they trying persistently to impose their idea and system upon the other?

They argued that "there is no reason for recasting the anti-communist law and the national security law" and, going a step farther, say that they "are only switching over from the passive anti-communist policy so far pursued to an active anti-communist policy." In other words, they mean to intensify "anti-communism."

The principle of the great national unity set forth in the joint statement demands that all the forces of the north and the south, who are opposed to outside force for the national interests and aspire after the independent, peaceful reunification of the country, unite, whether they are communists or not, whether they are nationalists or not, and irrespective of the differences of ideology and political view, religious belief and faction. To speak definitely, this means that the south Korean side should join hands with us who have communism as our faith. This notwithstanding, they talk about "anti-communism" and stress the differences of ideology, ideal and system. This is nothing but an act designed to lay a barrier between the north and the south and create an alienation and continue to lay an obstacle to the unity of the nation and gravely trample underfoot the basic spirit of the joint statement.

The situation is now serious especially because all these ill-boding utterances do not stop merely at words, but are carried into action.

Along with a series of speeches made by some of the south Korean authorities in contravention of the basic principles laid down in the joint statement, incomprehensible clamours are being raised in south Korea.

From the very day of the publication of joint statement, emergency exercises in mountain regions, guerrilla exercises, search operation exercises and a river-crossing exercise reported to be the biggest ever staged after the armistice have taken place in succession in the area south of the Military Demarcation Line, new combat equipment and warships have been brought to south Korea uninterruptedly from the United States and "anti-air raid drills" have been conducted everywhere. They went so far as staging a farce for "liberating" the people of the northern half under the socialist system after marking off what they call a "week of liberation movement."

After the publication of the joint statement, they even executed one after another the death sentences on the patriots, Kim Gyu Nam, Kim Jil Rak, Pak Ro Su and Chong Tae Muk, who have waged a righteous national salvation struggle for democracy in south Korea and the peaceful reunification of the country, and arrested, imprisoned and put on trial a large number of patriots and people of south Korea who had called for contact and interchange between the north and the south and the reunification of the country on charges of violation of the "anti-communist law."

The successive execution of south Korean patriots bears an exact resemblance to the situation 22 years ago when they executed, right before the U.S. imperialists provoked the war of aggression in Korea, south Korean patriots who had been illegally arrested and imprisoned while struggling for the peaceful reunification of the country, though we demanded their release. This seriously hurts our feelings. It is all the more so because such grave acts of theirs were committed right after the publication of the joint statement of the north and the south which declared internally and externally that the national reunification should be achieved by the united strength of the nation, transcending the differences of ideology, ideal and system.

They are exerting political pressure not only upon the south Korean patriots but also upon the opposition forces supporting the joint statement.

After agreeing to the principle of great national unity, they try to bar the opposition personages demanding contacts and negotiations between the north and the south from contacting us, threatening them with the "anti-communist law."

The claim that the contact of some specified persons with us is an "exercise of power" but that others' contact "is in conflict with law" also pursues this very aim.

This is an act obstructing national unity.

Furthermore, they are suppressing democratic freedom and rights of the south Korean people, saying that they would "control groundless rumours and irresponsible and unprincipled arguments over reunification with the statement as an occasion because they may possibly disturb public order."

We cannot construe all this otherwise than as a move proceeding from an intention to stamp out the ardent desire for national reunification mounting ever higher among the people of all strata in south Korea and lead the situation elsewhere.

In fact, some of the south Korean authorities are now conducting a propaganda campaign almost every day to threaten the south Korean people and slander and vilify us by setting in motion all propaganda machines on their payroll, in an attempt to repress the people and public opinion supporting the joint statement and demanding the immediate realization of the points of agreement in the statement and to bring the statement to naught.

This is eloquently proved by the fact: Recently south Korean publications and radios are clamouring that "people should refrain from making hasty words and deeds," "unprincipled arguments over reunification shall be controlled," "acts disturbing public order shall be punished by law," "the reunification should be achieved on the basis of liberal democracy" and the like. On the other hand, they are engaged in a malicious propaganda, saying that our "deeds do not accord with words," we have not yet given up the intention to "invade the south" and so on, while continuously naming our side in insulting way.

What does all this mean on earth?

All the goings-on in south Korea up to this day since the announcement of the joint statement of the north and the south make people suspicious of the true intention of the south Korean side which had north-south high-level talks and agreed to publish the joint statement.

They agreed upon announcing the joint statement but, in deed, they are violating the principles of national reunification stipulated in the statement. After solemnly promising to the nation to faithfully carry into effect the agreed points of the joint statement, they, in actuality, are not fulfilling them, but are trying to overrule them.

There is the manipulation of the U.S. imperialists behind these ill-boding developments of situation in south Korea following the publication of the joint statement.

The U.S. imperialists bluster that "the United States will remain faithful to its commitments to south Korea in disregard of the north-south negotiations," "the United States will continue with its plan for modernizing south Korean army" and "has no plan for any further reduction of the U.S. forces in south Korea," thus openly suggesting that the south Korean authorities should approach the negotiations from the "position of strength."

Only a few days ago, they twaddled about continued military "aid" to south Korea, saying that "if the United States does not assist south Korea to keep it in a strong position, this will adversely affect the first tentative step for rapprochement between the north and the south."

This indicates that they are solely interested in keeping Korea divided and are working to obstruct the independent, peaceful reunification of Korea.

The respected and beloved Leader Comrade Kim Il Sung said:

"U.S. imperialism is on the decline today, but its aggressive nature remains unchanged and it continues its death-bed struggle. The signboard of 'peace' put up by the U.S. imperialists is nothing but a screen to mislead people." ("New Year Address," Eng. ed., p. 24.)

At the instigation of the U.S. imperialist aggressors, some of the south Korean authorities are openly violating the commitments they gave in the joint statement. It is by no means fortuitous that the contents of the statements made by them recently on this or that occasion have something to do with those of the U.S. imperialist aggressors.

We consider that all these words and deeds of some of the south Korean authorities lay an obstacle in the way to the national unity and the independent, peaceful reunification of the country, disappoint the people who received the joint statement with great joy and excitement, impair the dignity of our nation before the world and go against the desire of our people and national interests in all respects.

In the past one month since the publication of the joint statement, we have followed with close attention how the south Korean side acts.

Though the utterances and behaviours of some of the south Korean authorities' after the announcement of the joint statement were contrary to the basic spirit of the joint statement, we did not make an issue of them each time, taking a wide view of matters, and have done all we can to implement the agreed points, patiently waiting for them to take sincere attitude.

It seems that some of the south Korean authorities are behaving without discretion, taking our patience as a sign of "weakness."

If so, they are grossly mistaken. We will take necessary action in accordance with the behaviours of the south Korean side.

We solemnly state that if the south Korean side continuously violates the commitments laid down in the joint statement, they will have to bear responsibility for the consequences arising therefrom.

Now not only the whole nation but the peace-loving people the world over are closely watching how the south Korean side discharges the commitments it assumed in the joint statement of the north and the south.

We are grateful to the peoples of various countries and public opinion of the world for welcoming the north-south joint statement and supporting the struggle of our people for the independent, peaceful reunification of the country and will exert all efforts to live up to their expectation.

The successful implementation of the agreed points of the joint statement enjoying the unanimous support of the Korean people and public opinion at home and abroad depends entirely upon the attitude of the south Korean side.

The south Korean side should not hamper the solution of the reunification question, sacrificing national interests in pursuance of any factional interests, but bend sincere efforts to fulfil its commitments provided for in the joint statement.

The joint statement pointed out: "Firmly believing that the points of agreement mentioned above conform to the unanimous desire of the whole nation which aspires after national reunification so ardently, the two sides solemnly promise to the whole nation to honestly fulfil these points of agreement."

Some people of south Korea who dislike the joint statement must be aware of the weight of this solemn pledge and act with discretion.

(Reprinted from the August 4 issue of **Rodong Sinmun**)

(Continued from Page 1)

Courtesy Call

The members of the delegation paid a courtesy call on Comrade Kim Il on July 27.

Comrade Kim Il had a friendly talk with them.

Seeing Performance

A performance of the revolutionary opera "the Sea of Blood" produced after the homonymous immortal classical drama was given on the evening of July 28 at the Pyongyang Grand Theatre in welcome of the delegation.

On the evening of July 29 the delegation saw a combined performance given by art circle members of the Pyongyang Students and Children's Palace at the palace theatre.

A Visit to Historic Place of Mangyongdae

The delegation visited Mangyongdae, the cradleland of revolution on July 29.

They saw the native home of the respected and beloved Leader Comrade Kim Il Sung in Mangyongdae where he was born and spent his boyhood, cultivating his lofty aim of revolution and historic sites of revolution on the Mangyong-bong Hill.

They posed for a photograph in front of the home.

That day the guests visited the Red Flag Mangyongdae Revolution School, the winner of Order of Kim Il Sung and Order of National Flag First Class, the Central Industrial-Agricultural Exhibition and the Pyongyang Students and Children's Palace.

Local Tour

The delegation went to Hamhung, an industrial city, on July 30 by special train for a local tour.

Respectfully set up in the centre of the compound of the Hamhung railway station was a portrait of Comrade Kim Il Sung, the respected and beloved Leader and genius of revolution.

Put up there were also portraits of Abdul Rahman Al Eriani, President of the ARY Republican Council, and Mohsin Al Aini, head of the delegation.

The guests were accompanied by Comrade Kim Il.

They were warmly greeted at the station by leading functionaries of South Hamgyong Province.

The city was beautifully decorated to welcome the distinguished guests of the Arab Republic of Yemen standing with us on the anti-imperialist front.

Over 100,000 citizens turned out to the streets in their holiday best carrying flags, flowers and balloons in their hands and warmly welcomed the guests.

That day citizens of Hamhung gathered in a square to welcome the delegation.

At the rally Kim Se Bong, Chairman of the South Hamgyong Provincial People's Committee, and head of the delegation Mohsin Al Aini made speeches.

On the same day the guests inspected the February 8 Vinalon Factory and the Chollima Ryongsong Machine Plant.

The South Hamgyong Provincial People's Committee arranged a banquet that day in honour of the delegation.

The banquet proceeded in a friendship atmosphere from beginning to end.

Pyongyang City Mass Meeting

A Pyongyang city mass meeting welcoming the delegation was held at the Mansudae Assembly Hall on July 31.

Respectfully placed on the background of the platform of the hall was a portrait of Comrade Kim Il Sung, the respected and beloved Leader.

Placed there were also portraits of Abdul Rahman Al Eriani, President of the ARY Republican Council, and Mohsin Al Aini, head of the delegation.

Invited to the meeting were Mohsin Al Aini, head of the delegation, its members and suites.

Participating in the meeting were Comrades Kim Il, So Chol, Chong Jun Taek, and Kim Man Gum, and ministers together with the working people of the city and the People's Armymen.

When the guests appeared on the platform amid the resounding welcome music, the attendants warmly welcomed them with thunderous applause.

At the meeting Kang Hui Won, Chairman of the Pyongyang City People's Committee, made a welcome speech.

After his speech, he presented Mohsin Al Aini, head of the delegation, with a silk banner in the name of the meeting.

In the silk banner were written letters in Korean and Arabic: "Long live friendship and solidarity between the peoples of Korea and the Arab Republic of Yemen!"

Mohsin Al Aini, head of the delegation, spoke next amid the stormy cheers of the attendants.

Head of the Delegation Gives Banquet

Head of the delegation Mohsin Al Aini gave a banquet at the Mansudae Assembly Hall on the evening of July 31 in connection with the visit of the delegation to our country.

Invited to the banquet were leading cadres of government organs of our country and other personages concerned.

Also invited to the banquet were diplomatic envoys of foreign countries in Pyongyang.

Mohsin Al Aini, head of the delegation, and Comrade Kim Il, First Vice-Premier of the Cabinet, made speeches at the banquet.

The banquet proceeded in a friendly atmosphere.

Departure

The ARY government delegation left Pyongyang by special plane on August 1.

A portrait of Comrade Kim Il Sung, the respected and beloved Leader, was respectfully placed in the centre of the airport.

Portraits of Abdul Rahman Al Eriani, President of the ARY Republican Council and Mohsin Al Aini, head of the delegation, were also put up there.

The guests were seen off at the airport by Comrades Kim Il, So Chol, Chong Jun Taek and Kim Man Gum, and Ho Dam, Minister of Foreign Affairs and other ministers of the Cabinet, Generals of the People's Army and responsible functionaries of government organs and working people's organizations.

The delegation was also seen off by diplomatic representatives in Pyongyang.

A farewell ceremony was held at the airport.

Mohsin Al Aini, head of the delegation, reviewed a guard of honour in company with Comrade Kim Il.

Waving flowers in their hands, the crowds wished them bon voyage.

The recent visit of the ARY government delegation to our country will greatly contribute to further strengthening friendship, solidarity and mutual cooperation between the two countries fighting for the realization of the common cause and desire to oppose imperialism and old and new colonialism, consolidate the country's independence and attain national prosperity.

Tokyo Korean Middle and High School Soccer Team and Yokohama Korean Primary School Song and Dance Circle Arrive in Pyongyang, the Capital of the Glorious Fatherland

The soccer team of the Tokyo Korean Middle and High School headed by its Principal Han Myong Su and the song and dance circle of the Yokohama Korean Primary School headed by its Principal Pak Yong Dok arrived in Pyongyang, the capital of the glorious fatherland, for a visit to the homeland on July 27 by special plane sent by the fatherly Leader.

Respectfully set up in the centre of the airport, where the children of our compatriots in Japan were to be welcomed, was a portrait of Marshal Kim Il Sung, the respected and beloved Leader, who always leads our Party and people along the one road of victory and glory, happiness and prosperity and shows warm love and paternal solicitude for the 600,000 compatriots and students and school children in Japan.

The portrait was flanked by the slogans: "Long live Comrade Kim Il Sung, the great Leader of our Party and the Korean people!" "Long live the Workers' Party of Korea, the organizer and inspirer of all the victories of the Korean people!" "Thank you, Marshal Kim Il Sung" and "Warm welcome to the members of the soccer team of the Tokyo Korean Middle and High School and the song and dance circle of the Yokohama Korean Primary School visiting the homeland!"

More than 5,000 students and children and working people turned out at the airport with pennants and bouquets in their hands to welcome the students and children from Japan visiting the homeland thanks to the wise leadership and warm care of the fatherly Leader.

The plane carrying the students and children from Japan touched down to the strains of the welcome music and amid the cheers of the welcoming crowds waving the pennants and bouquets.

The team and circle members and their teachers alighted from the plane, waving the deep blue and red flags of the Republic with shining five-pointed stars and loudly shouting *manse* (hurrah).

Comrades Yang Hyong Sop and Kim Man Gum; Choe Yong Rim, Director of a Department of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea; Kim Si Hak, Chairman of the Central Committee of the League of Socialist Working Youth; O Hyon Ju, Chairman of the Korean Physical Culture and Sports Guidance Committee; Ll Hui Jun, Vice-Minister of Common Education; Chang Chol, Vice-Minister of Culture; and other leading functionaries exchanged warm handshakes with the heads of the team and the circle and the teachers and the members.

Young pioneers ran forward and tied red neckerchiefs around their necks and presented them bouquets of fragrant flowers imbued with compatriotic love and students carried them on their shoulders past the welcoming crowds who were throwing thousands of multi-colored tapes and confetti.

The motorcade of the members of the team and the circle and their teachers led by an open car respectfully carrying a flag bearing a portrait of the respected and beloved Leader Marshal Kim Il Sung headed for Pyongyang, the capital of revolution, where there is the fatherly Leader, escorted by motorcycles of students of the Red Flag Mangyongdae Revolution School.

More than 200,000 students and children and working people in the city with pennants, bouquets, huge sunflower fans and balloons lined the 6-kilometre-long streets leading to the hotel.

The motorcade carrying the students and children from Japan arrived in the Ryonmot-dong street, the entrance to the main streets of the city.

Responsible functionaries of the Party and government organs and working people's organizations and principals of schools of all levels in the city met with happy feelings the students and children from Japan and their teachers and little girls rushed forward and presented them bouquets imbued with kindred feelings. The motorcade drove through the main streets, cleaving the sea of flowers, amid endless deafening cheers. It passed by the Moranbong Stadium and stopped on the road of the Mansudae Hill where stands imposingly the Chollima Statue symbolizing the heroic stamina of our people who are racing ahead like the wind under the rays of the great *Juche* idea.

Amid the rising cheers of the welcoming crowds fragrant flowers were presented to them by Labour Heroine Kang Chun Sil and other working women in the city and compatriots and students who had returned to the socialist fatherland from Japan.

On the faces of the students and children from Japan and their teachers who were looking up to the statue of the respected and beloved Leader Marshal Kim Il Sung respectfully set up on the high Mansudae Hill, when the motorcade was running down road of the Moranbong Hill, receiving the enthusiastic welcome of the crowds, were read the feelings of deepest thanks to the respected and beloved Leader Marshal Kim Il Sung and the loyal determination to prepare themselves as the sons and daughters firmly armed with the immortal *Juche* idea and infinitely faithful to the Leader and as reliable mainstay to carry forward the patriotic cause of Chongryon (the General Association of Korean Residents in Japan).

The soccer team of the Tokyo Korean Middle and High School and the song and dance circle of the Yokohama Korean Primary School are accorded an enthusiastic welcome by students and children in Pyongyang

A basket of flowers in the name of the students and children in Pyongyang presented to the performers in congratulation of their successful performance

JOINT COMMUNIQUE

of Party and Government Delegation of DPRK and National Front and Government Delegation of PDRY Issued

A joint communique of the Party and government delegation of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and the National Front and government delegation of the People's Democratic Republic of Yemen was issued on July 23.

The joint communique said:

At the invitation of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea and the Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, the National Front and government delegation of the People's Democratic Republic of Yemen headed by Comrade Abdul Fattah Ismail, Secretary General of the Central Committee of the National Front of the PDRY, Member of the Presidential Council and President of the Presidium of the Provisional Supreme People's Assembly, paid an official friendly visit to the DPRK from July 17 to 23, 1972.

Comrade Kim Il Sung, General Secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea and Head of State of the DPRK, received the delegation and had a talk with it in a friendly and warm atmosphere, the joint communique noted, and said:

During its stay in the DPRK the delegation visited factories and educational and cultural institutions in Pyongyang and Hamhung and had friendly meetings with the Korean people and the Korean people warmly welcomed the delegation of Democratic Yemen everywhere it went.

During its visit talks were held between the Party and government delegation of the DPRK and the National Front and government delegation of the PDRY, the joint communique pointed out.

At the talks which proceeded in a friendly and comradely atmosphere, the two sides informed each other of the situations in their respective countries, had an exchange of views on further consolidating and developing the relations of friendship and cooperation formed between the two countries and on matters of common interest and reached a unanimity of views on the questions they discussed, the joint communique said, and went on:

The Korean side explained that the Korean people have made successes in the revolutionary struggle and constructive work under the wise leadership of the respected and beloved Leader Comrade Kim Il Sung, by thoroughly embodying his great *Juche* idea in all fields, and are actively fighting to achieve the reunification of the country.

The Korean side explained that the north-south joint statement was made public as a result of the south Korean authorities' acceptance of the three principles of the country's reunification advanced by Comrade Kim Il Sung that the question of reunification should be solved independently on the principle of national self-determination excluding the interference from outside forces, that great national unity be promoted, transcending the differences of ideology, ideal and system and that reunification be achieved by peaceful means, without recourse to the use of arms against the other side.

The announcement of the north-south joint statement based on the three principles of national reunification constitutes the victory of the line of national reunification of the Workers' Party of Korea and an important event which made a big breakthrough for solving the question of reunification.

Now that a basis has been laid for the Korean nation to reject outside forces and reunify the country peacefully, by the united efforts, the U.S. imperialists must get out of south Korea without delay taking their aggression armed forces with them and the Japanese militarists must discontinue their manoeuvres of reinvasion against south Korea, and no outside forces should interfere in the internal affairs of the Korean nation.

The side of Democratic Yemen highly appreciated the successes of the Korean people in the socialist revolution and socialist construction and expressed total support to and firm solidarity with the just and fair line of the Government of the DPRK for the independent peaceful reunification of the country and the struggle of the Korean people for its realization.

The side of Democratic Yemen fully supported the north-south joint statement made public on the basis of the three principles of national reunification set forth by Comrade Kim Il Sung.

The side of Democratic Yemen strongly contended that the U.S. imperialist aggression army holding the signboard of the "UN forces" must withdraw at once from south Korea and that the "United Nations Commission for the Unification and Rehabilitation of Korea" be dissolved without delay.

The Korean side expresses its deep thanks to the National Front, the Government and the people of the PDRY for their high appreciation of the successes of the Korean people in the socialist construction and for their positive support to the just struggle of the Government of the DPRK and the Korean people for realizing national reunification independently without any interference of outside forces, peacefully and by the united efforts of the nation.

The side of Democratic Yemen explained that the people of Democratic Yemen are fighting staunchly to build a new society, overcoming all difficulties to be undergone at the time of consolidating people's power and implementing the tasks of the national democratic revolution, marching along the road of socialist changes under the correct leadership of the National Front and the Presidential Council after the attainment of national independence.

The Korean side highly appreciates the successes gained by the people of Democratic Yemen in the struggle to accomplish the national democratic revolution under the banner of anti-imperialism and independence and expresses total support to and firm solidarity with the revolutionary policies and the just struggle of the Government of the PDRY.

The Korean side denounced the aggressive machinations of the imperialists and the Saudi Arabian reactionaries against the people and territory of the PDRY and expressed firm solidarity with the struggle of the Oman and Arab Gulf peoples against imperialism and colonialism.

The side of Democratic Yemen expresses profound thanks to the Workers' Party of Korea and the Korean Government and people for their active support and encouragement to the righteous struggle of the people of the PDRY for the consolidation of national independence and the independent development of their country.

The two sides expressed satisfaction with the relations of friendship and cooperation between the DPRK and the PDRY developing with each passing day in recent years and affirmed their conviction that these relations would be further expanded and developed in various fields in the future.

The two sides unanimously pointed out that today the general situation is developing in favour of the peoples fighting for peace and democracy, national independence and socialism and to the disadvantage of the forces of imperialism and reaction, the joint communique said, and continued:

The two sides emphasized the necessity of sharpening vigilance over the fact that the more difficult position the imperialists fall into, the more craftily and viciously they are stepping up manoeuvrings for aggression and war, pursuing a shameless and hypocritic policy under the signboard of "peace," and the necessity of uniting more closely all the revolutionary forces of the world including the socialist forces and developing their cooperation in the common struggle against imperialism, colonialism and neo-colonialism.

The two sides strongly hold that the U.S. imperialists should stop at once their reckless acts of war escalation against the Vietnamese people and withdraw without delay from all the areas of Indochina—South Viet Nam, Cambodia and Laos—taking their aggression troops and weapons with them, that the Vietnamese question should be solved by the Vietnamese people themselves on the basis of the 7-point proposal of the Provisional Revolutionary Government of the Republic of South Viet Nam which clarifies two-point key problems, that the Cambodian question should be settled by the Cambodian people themselves on the basis of the five-point declaration of Samdech Norodom Sihanouk, Head of State of Cambodia, dated March 23, 1970 and the political programme of the National United Front of Kampuchea and that the Laotian question should be solved by the Laotian people themselves on the basis of the five-point political solution of the Patriotic Front of Laos dated March 6, 1970 and the 1962 Geneva Agreement and in conformity with the present specific conditions of Laos.

The two sides condemn the Israeli aggressors for their continued occupation of the Arab land at the instigation of the imperialists headed by U.S. imperialism and positively support the struggle of the Palestinian people to liberate their homeland and the just struggle of the Arab peoples to restore their usurped land.

The two sides express support to and solidarity with the struggle of the African peoples against imperialism and old and new colonialism and for freedom and liberation.

The two sides express firm solidarity with the struggle of the Cuban people who are building socialism successfully, smashing the uninterrupted aggression and subversive manoeuvrings of U.S. imperialism, and the struggle of all the Latin-American peoples for achieving national liberation and safeguarding the sovereignty of their countries.

The two sides expressed the conviction that if the peoples of the socialist countries and the Asian, African and Latin-American countries and all the progressive peoples of the world fight in firm unity, imperialism will perish and the cause of socialism and national liberation surely emerge victorious.

The two sides pointed out with satisfaction that the current visit of the National Front and government delegation of the PDRY to the DPRK had greatly contributed to further strengthening and developing the relations of friendship and cooperation formed between the Korean people and the people of Democratic Yemen.

Popular Character of Our State Budget

Under socialism the state budget is a basic plan of financial allotment that determines all aspects of the national life. It serves as a powerful means to promote the welfare of the people.

The great Leader of the revolution Comrade Kim Il Sung said:

"The finance of a socialist state means managing the people's earnings in their interests...." ("On Problems of Managing the Socialist Economy," Vol. III, Korean ed., p. 367.)

The Leader's words show the popular character of our state budget.

Since the aim of the struggle for socialism and communism lies, in the final analysis, in satisfying the material and cultural requirements of all the people and in providing them with an abundant, cultured life, it is self-evident that the socialist state budget serves entirely for the betterment of the welfare of the people.

With the building of the foundations of the independent national economy, the material basis of the budget, and with the strengthening of its might under the wise leadership of the Leader, our state budget has contributed to systematically improving the living standard of the people by constantly increasing the state and social benefits to the people.

Our state budget displays its might to the fullest extent as popular budget thanks to the concern of the parental Leader for the promotion of people's welfare.

The popular character of our state budget is manifested, above all, in the fact that the funds for the revolution and construction are secured from accumulation in our socialist economy.

The respected and beloved Leader Comrade Kim Il Sung said:

"At the moment the overwhelming majority of our state's revenue is obtained from accumulation in socialist state enterprises. Tax revenue from the population is negligible." (Kim Il Sung, *Selected Works*, Vol. III, Eng. ed., p. 131.)

The revenue of the socialist state consists of sale taxes, profits gained by state enterprises, income taxes from cooperatives, taxes from the people and service fees earned by the public service facilities and other non-productive establishments.

Our state budget is guaranteed by a steady increase in socialist production and systematic lightening of burdens on the working people in conformity with the intrinsic nature of the socialist system and by the boost of pure social income through intensified struggle for economy. Tax revenue from the people accounts less than 2 per cent of the total revenue.

Solidly based on accumulation in the socialist economy our state budget ensured a huge amount of funds for the Seven-Year Plan, which was 15 times as much as those for 10 years from the year of liberation to 1954. During the whole period of socialist industrialization (1957-1970), the state revenue grew very quickly, and last year it increased to 110 per cent compared with the previous year.

This proves the great economic potentiality of our country, a socialist industrial state with an independent modern industry and agriculture.

Since enormous funds for the development of the national economy, for the reinforcement of national defence and for the improvement of the living conditions of the people could be obtained adequately and independently in reliance on accumulation in the socialist economy, the agricultural taxes in kind have been completely abolished in our country in accordance with the policy set forth in the "Theses on the Socialist Rural Question in Our Country."

The composition of the budgetary revenue shows that our state budget, fundamentally different from the "financial budget" in exploiter society based on the taxes squeezed from the working people, is a stable budget that guarantees decent national life with our own earnings and a truly popular budget that thoroughly serves the people.

The process of distributing the national income for accumulation and consumption all the more clearly shows that our state budget serves to increase the benefits to the people.

The socialist state's budgetary expenditure comprises outlays for the national economy, for social and cultural benefits, for state administration and national defence.

In capitalist society the national income goes to a handful of the exploiting classes and is spent for the oppression and exploitation of the working people and for the execution of war and aggression policy against other countries, whereas in socialist society it is distributed for accumulation intended for the future interests of the people and for consumption for their immediate interests.

Comrade Kim Il Sung taught:

"...The balance between accumulation and consumption for the people should be properly maintained in such a way as to ensure a rapid and priority growth of the former and to increase the latter steadily. This is very important for the planning of the national economy and for financial work." ("On Problems of Managing the Socialist Economy," Vol. III, Korean ed., p. 357.)

Our state budget correctly solves the question of building the economic foundations and the problem of people's living in their organic unity by rationally distributing the national income between accumulation and consumption, true to the policy of the respected and beloved Leader Comrade Kim Il Sung.

The outlay for the national economy provides conditions for the continuous expansion and development of socialist production and for a rapid growth of the national income.

Our state budget annually appropriated large part of the financial funds for accumulation to ensure capital construction for extended reproduction and to create state reserves, and thus successfully solved the problem of funds further to strengthen the basis of the independent national economy and to carry out the socialist industrialization. At present it offers a firm guarantee for the implementation of the three major tasks of technical revolution and the Six-Year Plan. In 1971 alone, the first year of the Six-Year Plan, a tremendous amount of funds, that is, 127 per cent of those for 1970, was earmarked for the development of the national economy, the bulk of which was disbursed for capital construction to reinforce the nation's economic foundations.

This year the funds for capital construction will be 1.4 times compared with the last year. All this expenditure for the reinforcement of the nation's economic basis will in the end serve to improve the living standard of the people because it will provide sure guarantee for a steady improvement of the material and cultural life of the working people. In our country a large sum of money is also appropriated to strengthen defence capability so that the socialist country and the revolutionary gains may be firmly safeguarded from imperialist aggression. This fully conforms to the fundamental interests of the revolution and construction.

The popular character of our state budget is also expressed in the fact that considerable part of expenditure is assigned to the betterment of the people's living.

Comrade Kim Il Sung said:

"The Government of the Republic upped the real incomes of the workers, office employees and farmers considerably, while also steadily increasing accumulation for expanded production and allocating a large part of the national income to defence uobuilding to meet the prevailing situation." (Kim Il Sung, *Selected Works*, Vol. IV, Eng. ed., p. 549.)

It is the manifestation of the highest principle of our Party's activities and meets the demand of the building of socialism and communism that large amount of funds are always allocated to the improvement of the people's living, exploring all the possibilities under the difficult circumstances where economic and defence construction is forcefully pushed forward at the same time.

In accordance with the wise policy of the respected and beloved Leader Comrade Kim Il Sung, wages were raised on many occasions during the postwar period and prices were reduced on more than 10 occasions during the Seven-Year Plan period to the great benefits of the people. In September 1970 an epochal step was again taken to increase the wages of the workers and office employees by 31.5 per cent on the average at a time.

Last year the prices of children's clothes, underwear and footwear were cut by more than 50 per cent.

In order to carry out the gigantic programme of building socialist national culture and promoting the people's living standard, as advanced by the great Leader of the revolution Comrade Kim Il Sung at the 5th Congress of our Party, the state budget has earmarked a large sum of funds for the advancement of education, culture, and public health and for the betterment of the people's life.

Last year funds, 1.21 times greater than the previous year were spent for social and cultural benefits. Besides, lots of money were spent for the welfare of the people.

Thus, preparations for the 10-year compulsory education have been actively pressed ahead, and many nursery schools, kindergartens, children's wards and other facilities to take care of children at state expense have been built.

Huge investments have been made to improve the living conditions of the farmers. As a result, refrigeration plants, fruit-processing plants and vegetable- and fish- and meat-processing factories have been erected in every county; and the projects for bus service and water supply in the countryside and work for developing village clinics into hospitals are being successfully carried out, considerably narrowing down the distinctions between the living standards and living conditions of the population in towns and the countryside.

Large numbers of modern buildings and dwellings have also been built in urban and rural areas.

Under the warm care of the parental Leader Comrade Kim Il Sung, the working men and women in our country are provided with food, dwellings and fuel at negligible expense and supplied with work dresses, shoes, nutritious foods and other labour protection materials free of charge. Every year they receive tremendous additional benefits such as free medical treatment, free education, etc.

The huge amount of additional benefits accorded to our working people at state expense nearly equals the total amount of the wages for the workers and office employees and accounts for almost half of the monetary income for the farmers.

Thanks to these popular policies, the working men and women in our country can work to the best of their abilities and equally enjoy a happy and worthwhile life, free from the worries of food, clothing, dwelling, education for their children and medical care.

During the Six-Year Plan the living standard of our people will be raised still further.

All these facts amply prove the unchallengeable superiority of our socialist system established by the parental Leader Comrade Kim Il Sung and the popular character of our state budget.

Li Hak Se

Public Figures of Japan Support North-South Joint Statement and Independent, Peaceful Reunification of Korea

Public figures of Japan held in Tokyo on July 22 a "meeting of representatives of various circles for supporting the July 4 north-south joint statement and the independent, peaceful reunification of Korea and strengthening Japan-Korea friendship."

The meeting was held in response to the appeal of 35 representatives of various political parties, groups and public organizations and individual personages including Tomomi Narita, Chairman of the Japan Socialist Party; Takeiri Yoshikatsu, Chairman of the Komei Party; Ikko Kasuga, Chairman of the Democratic Socialist Party; Chuji Kuno, Chairman of the Dietmen's League for the Promotion of Japan-Korea Friendship; Kazuhiko Nozue, Member of the Niin Club; and Makoto Ichikawa, Chairman of the General Council of Japan Trade Unions.

Present at the meeting were over 300 representatives of various political parties and public organizations and figures of economic, scientific, cultural, art and press circles.

Han Dok Su, Chairman, Li Gye Baek, Vice-Chairman, and Yun Sang Chol, Director of the International Department, of the Central Standing Committee of Chongryon (the General Association of Korean Residents in Japan) were invited to the meeting as guests.

The meeting was addressed by Chuji Kuno, Tomomi Narita, Makoto Ichikawa and Professor Kaoru Yasui of the Hosei University on behalf of the entire promoters.

Five public figures including Yasuyuki Okimoto, Director of the Labour Department of the Komei Party, and Chifuyu Masaki, Mayor of Kamakura, published their opinions on behalf of various circles.

The speakers and those who made public their opinions were unanimous in fully supporting the historic joint statement of the north and the south and the just struggle of the entire Korean people for the independent, peaceful reunification of the country and expressed firm solidarity for them.

They strongly called for the promotion of interchange and the establishment of normal diplomatic relations between Japan and Korea and the strengthening of friendship between the peoples of the two countries and expressed their firm resolve to make active efforts for these tasks.

At the meeting Chairman Han Dok Su made a congratulatory speech amid the warm applause of the entire attendants. Read out at the meeting were a message of greetings jointly sent by the Fatherland Front and the Committee for Peaceful Reunification in our country and a message of greetings sent by Kang Ryang Uk, Chairman of the Korean Society for Cultural Relations with Foreign Countries.

Messages of greetings from personnel of various circles of Japan were also introduced.

The meeting adopted an appeal to the Japanese people and a written demand to Japanese Prime Minister Kakuei Tanaka with the unanimous approval of all the attendants.

The appeal to the Japanese people adopted at the meeting said:

On July 4 north and south Korea published a joint statement on reunification with a common desire for the early attainment of the peaceful reunification of the country.

We warmly support this joint statement. The Korean people who have had the country and the nation divided for a quarter of a century have widely opened a road for reunification with this epoch-making joint statement.

This is a new victory of the entire Korean people who have fought for the independent, peaceful reunification of the country.

The illegal stationing of U.S. troops in south Korea still continues and so does the movement against the reunification.

Under such circumstances it is very important to put together world public opinions supporting the struggle of the Korean people and Korea's reunification. Facing such new situation, we must reflect once again upon Japan's liability for Korea.

When we consider that Japanese militarism invaded Korea and enforced a colonial rule, imposing countless sacrifices on the Korean people in the past, it is the historical responsibility assumed by the Japanese people before the Korean people to force the Japanese government to give up its hostile policy toward the DPRK and the policy of hampering the reunification and take the road of friendship between Japan and Korea.

With such determination we rise up for the realization of the following demands:

1) To oppose the hostile policy toward Korea and promote friendship between Japan and Korea.
2) To establish diplomatic relations with the DPRK on the principles of non-aggression against each other, mutual benefit, equality and non-interference in each other's internal affairs.
3) To put an end to preventing the reunification of Korea and support and promote independent, peaceful reunification.
4) To expand interchange in economy, culture, sports and various other domains on the stand of reciprocity between Japan and Korea.
5) To defend democratic, national rights of the Korean citizens in Japan including their freedom of travel to and from their homeland.

We demand the government to fulfil these tasks and also demand it to conduct its activities from this standpoint at the forthcoming UN General Assembly.

It is the voices of the overwhelming majority of the people today to strengthen the friendship between Japan and Korea. Regarding this task as a common goal, we hereby determine to widely unite the forces desirous of the friendship between Japan and Korea and conduct a nation-wide movement.

The written demand to Japanese Prime Minister Tanaka adopted at the meeting strongly demanded the Japanese government to change its policy toward Korea and bring about a radical change from the hostile policy to friendly policy.

It went on:

We strongly demand the government to put into practice the following points at once and take this stand in its activities at the forthcoming UN General Assembly in accordance with the will of the representatives of various circles who attended "the meeting of representatives of various circles for supporting the July 4 north-south joint statement and the independent, peaceful reunification of Korea and strengthening Japan-Korea friendship":

1) To stop all hostile policies toward the DPRK and promote friendship between Japan and Korea.
2) To establish diplomatic relations with the DPRK on the principles of non-aggression against each other, mutual benefit, equality and non-interference in each other's internal affairs.
3) To stop doings which obstruct the reunification of Korea and to support and promote the independent, peaceful reunification of Korea.
4) To expand interchange in economy, culture, sports and various other domains on the stand of reciprocity between Japan and Korea.
5) To defend the democratic, national rights of the Korean citizens in Japan including their freedom of travel to and from their homeland.

Ota Ward Chapters of Chongryon and "Mindan" in Tokyo Hold a Meeting in Support of the North-South Joint Statement

A grand "meeting of compatriots in Ota ward, Tokyo, warmly supporting the joint statement of the north and the south" was held on July 23 in Tokyo under the co-sponsorship of Chongryon (the General Association of Korean Residents in Japan) and "Mindan" (the "ROK" Residents Association in Japan), according to a KNS report from Tokyo.

It was the first joint meeting since liberation held among compatriots in Japan following a complete agreement between the functionaries and compatriots of the Ota ward, Tokyo, chapter of Chongryon and the "Mindan" chapter of the ward out of singlehearted desire to bring earlier the day of national reunification, the supreme task of the nation.

The Ota Ward Public Hall where the meeting took place was packed to capacity with more than 2,500 compatriots under Chongryon and "Mindan" in Ota ward.

The historic joint statement of the north and the south was read first at the meeting amid enthusiastic applause and cheers of the entire attendants.

Han Ik Su, Chairman of the Tokyo Metropolitan Headquarters of Chongryon, and Chong Jae Jun, head of the Tokyo Metropolitan Headquarters of "Mindan," who attended the meeting as guests addressed it.

They unanimously congratulated with immense joy the meeting.

They energetically called upon the entire compatriots to unite their maximum strength in the nation-wide struggle for the country's reunification under the banner of independence, peaceful reunification and great national unity, transcending the differences of ideology, ideal and system.

Kim Tae Yong, deputy head of the Ota Chapter, Tokyo, of "Mindan" was the first to speak at the meeting on behalf of the sponsors.

He said: it is a most rightful attitude of supporting the basic spirit of the joint statement of the north and the south and a way of showing love for the country and the nation to promote national unity and cooperate with each other for the independent, peaceful reunification of the country, transcending the differences of ideology, ideal and stand existing between the two sides.

Recalling that there had been obstructions and subversive manoeuvres of certain elements opposed to unity and the nation in the course of preparations for the meeting, the speaker sternly denounced all the acts against the nation, the acts hampering the realization of the joint statement of the north and the south.

Neither nationalists nor communists have the right to step back from the cause of reunification and they should remember that their duty to the nation, whether they are communists or nationalists, remains utterly unfulfilled until reunification is achieved. He emphatically declared: the entire compatriots in Japan should turn out vigorously for the independent, peaceful reunification of the country.

Cho Chon Je, Chairman of the Ota Chapter of Chongryon, spoke next.

He said: The joint statement of the north and south is a historic milestone in the struggle of the Korean people for independent, peaceful reunification and an infinite inspiration bringing a new hope of reunification to our people.

It is not due to the Koreans but to the splitting and antagonizing policy of the foreign aggressors that our resourceful fellow countrymen of the same ancestors, living in the same ward for a whole generation of 27 years, have failed to have contacts and talks, to say nothing of mutual visits.

We should sternly condemn with united force those who hamper the realization of the joint statement of the north and the south and who still impose the tragedy of national split upon us, he stressed.

The entire compatriots should achieve great national unity to accomplish the great cause of national reunification and more vigorously rise up in unity to carry into reality the joint statement of the north and south, he stated.

Then representatives of the youth and women of Chongryon and representatives of the youth and women of "Mindan" made speeches enthusiastically supporting the joint statement of the north and the south and evincing their determination to fight vigorously for its realization.

The meeting was also addressed by Tokuma Utsunomiya, Dietman from the Japan Liberal Democratic Party; Masahiro Yamamoto, Dietman from the Japan Socialist Party; Yasuo Suzuki, Dietman from the Japan Komei Party; and Fumio Kawabata, Dietman from the Democratic Socialist Party, who were guests at the meeting.

A resolution reflecting the unanimous will of the entire attendants was adopted at the meeting with enthusiastic applause.

After the meeting the sponsors met Japanese newspaper and news agency reporters, made public the resolution adopted at the meeting and answered a number of questions put by them.

24th Sitting of North and South Red Cross Preliminary Talks Held

The 24th sitting of the preliminary talks between the north and south Korean Red Cross societies was held at Panmunjom on July 26 amid the great expectation and concern of all the compatriots of the north and the south.

At the meeting other procedural matters of the full-dress talks were discussed following the 23rd sitting of the preliminary talks.

At the meeting the two sides deepened the discussions of questions one by one on the basis of the points proposed by the delegation of the DPRK Red Cross Society at the previous meeting in connection with other procedural matters of the full-dress talks.

The south Korean side expressed first its stand on the points of discussion concerning these matters previously put forward by our side.

Though the south Korean side fully accepted the stand of our side on most questions, it advanced opinions differing from our side's in a number of important questions.

The south Korean side, first of all, refused to accept the proposal of our side to open the first session of the full-dress talks in Pyongyang at first and proposed to have it in Seoul at first and then in Pyongyang on August 22.

Considering it useless to drag on the meeting because of the dissenting arguments of the two sides on the venue of the first session of the full-dress talks, the two sides decided to have further study of this question. As to the just proposal of our side to invite the representatives of the political parties and public organizations of the north and the south to the first sessions of the full-dress talks to be held in Pyongyang and Seoul, the south Korean side failed to show understanding advancing its view that it was not a question to be agreed upon at the Red Cross preliminary talks.

Stressing that to invite the representatives of the political parties and public organizations of the north and the south to the first sessions of the full-dress talks in Pyongyang and Seoul is a question which must be discussed at all events, our side spoke time and again to help the south Korean side understand this question.

But, this question was left for further study, because the south Korean side failed to show understanding for this just proposal of our side.

Now that the views of both sides on other procedural matters of the full-dress talks have been expressed in the main and the difference in views has been narrowed down considerably, our side proposed at the meeting that the remaining questions of other procedural matters of the full-dress talks be discussed at a working-level meeting for the speedy conclusion of the preliminary talks.

This was an expression of another sincere efforts of our side to conclude earlier the full-dress talks in conformity with the expectation and desire of the entire north and south Korean people and the world people.

The south Korean side agreed to this proposal of our side with understanding.

It was agreed upon to hold behind closed doors the working-level meeting of the preliminary talks for discussing other procedural matters of the full-dress talks with the attendance of one delegate and 2 or 3 suite members from each side.

Permanent Representatives of Algeria and Many Other Countries to the UN Jointly Propose to Include the Item "Creation of Favourable Conditions for Promoting the Independent, Peaceful Reunification of Korea" in the Agenda of the 27th UN General Assembly Session

The permanent representatives of Algeria and many other countries to the United Nations recently proposed in a joint name the UN Secretary General to include the item: "Creation of favourable conditions for promoting the independent, peaceful reunification of Korea" in the agenda of the 27th UN General Assembly session to open on September 19, according to a report from New York.

This new proposal on Korea was jointly submitted on July 17 to the UN Secretary General by the permanent representatives of 13 countries to the UN—Algeria, the People's Republic of the Congo, Guinea, Mali, Mauritania, the People's Democratic Republic of Yemen, the United Republic of Tanzania, Sierra Leone, Somalia, the Sudan, the Arab Republic of Yemen, Yugoslavia and Zambia.

The memorandum explaining this proposal said that the UN body was militarily involved in the 1950 Korean war and cooked up the "United Nations Commission for the Unification and Rehabilitation of Korea" and the U.S. troops and other foreign forces are still stationed in south Korea under the UN flag. It also recalled that the 26th UN General Assembly session decided to defer the discussion of the Korean question to the next session on the ground that talks opened between the north and south Korean Red Cross organizations.

Pointing to the joint statement of the north and the south, the memorandum said: The 27th UN General Assembly session should study ways to create favourable conditions for promoting the independent, peaceful reunification of Korea. It stressed:

There arises growing necessity in the light of new factors in this area to reexamine the duty and activities of the "United Nations Commission for the Unification and Rehabilitation of Korea" and the problem concerning the presence of the "United Nations Command" in Korea.

It is, therefore, most advisable for the UN body to positively comply with the desire of north and south Korea to discuss the question of independent, peaceful reunification of Korea without interference of any outside forces.

Huang Hua, Permanent Representative of the People's Republic of China to the United Nations, sent on July 19 a letter to UN Secretary General Kurt Waldheim clarifying that the Chinese delegation supported as an urgent question the proposal on including the above-said item which had been put forward by the 13 countries including Algeria in the agenda of the 27th UN General Assembly session and decided to join the sponsors of this proposal.

Permanent representative Huang Hua requested that this letter be distributed as a document of the session.

The permanent representative of Romania to the UN supported on July 21 the joint proposal of the permanent representatives of 13 countries to the UN.

This brought to 15 countries the number of the countries which jointly proposed a new item on the Korean question to be placed on the agenda of the UN General Assembly session.

Totally Devastated Agriculture in South Korea

The respected and beloved Leader Comrade Kim Il Sung said:

"Plunder and exploitation by the U.S. imperialists and the landlords have ruined south Korean agriculture severely." (Kim Il Sung, *Selected Works*, Vol. III, Eng. ed., p. 402.)

South Korean agriculture has been totally devastated. Every year crop fails because of drought and flood.

Now in the socialist countryside in the northern half of the DPRK irrigation has been fully introduced and the peasants, under whatever severe drought, are free from worries about water in rice farming. They gather good crops in dry-fields as a result of extensive irrigation in dry fields. But an appalling situation has been created in the south, another half of the same territory.

This year, a three-month long severe drought affected the eastern and western areas of south Korea, parching crops to death.

According to a report, 14,000 *chongbo* out of 15,723 *chongbo* of total paddy fields in the eastern area suffered from drought, and the crop in nearly 2,000 *chongbo* of paddies was completely hopeless, as of July 23.

In the western area 23,818 *chongbo* of dry and paddy fields suffered from lack of rain.

Now these areas are threatened with total devastation.

Meanwhile, heavy rain has fallen in the southeastern and southwestern regions of south Korea since early July. According to a statement of the south Korean authorities, as of 6 a.m. of July 13 the flood caused 5,803 victims, and a damage of 1,834 million *won*—2,700 houses were destroyed, 904 *chongbo* of arable land washed away and 7,992 tons of farm produce damaged.

The rain continued till the dawn of July 15, and the number of victims increased to more than 7,000 and the property damage far exceeded 2,000 million *won*. At the same time many lives were lost and roads, rivers and irrigation facilities were destroyed in thousands of places.

Such a damage is inevitable in south Korea, because the rain-dependent paddy fields and poorly-irrigated fields account for 72.4 per cent of the total acreage of farm land and no drainage is available.

The south Korean authorities announced that loss from drought averaged 8,200 million *won* and the total loss from floods, over 10 billion *won*, annually in the period from 1955 to 1968.

Thus, south Korea, formerly a granary, has become a region of chronic famine. The number of foodless peasant households runs into 2 million and several hundred thousands, and south Korea has to import over 2 million tons of grain every year.

Such is the situation in south Korean countryside. Small wonder that a report from Seoul mockingly says: "Not a year has passed without worries about bad weather, either flood or drought. What is the reason? Obviously, something is seriously wrong with the rural modernization plan advertized by the south Korean authorities."

Such calamities which visit south Korea every year are ascribable to the vicious, colonial enslavement policy pursued by the U.S. imperialists occupying south Korea and to the anti-popular policy of the south Korean rulers.

They do not take any measure for afforestation and water conservancy, despite so strong a demand of the peasants for anti-flood and anti-drought measures. Still worse, they destroy even the meagre existing irrigation facilities right and left. The south Korean rulers earmark "budgetary" funds for "development of irrigation" every year to soften up the discontent of the peasants. But in fact a tiny fraction of these funds goes to sinking wells and the remainder to preparations for a new war.

A report from south Korea bitterly denounced, saying: "They have much spoken of the sinking of wells and development of irrigation, but there is no result to mention. Our agriculture is left entirely to the mercy of nature and we undergo sufferings."

The south Korean people put up struggles.

For instance, of late more than 500 peasants in Hoengsong and Wonsong counties in South Kangwon Province fought unflinchingly against the officials of the "county offices," denouncing them for leaving the arable land and irrigation facilities dilapidated and making it impossible to transplant rice.

The peasants have come to poignantly realize that their urgent demand for anti-flood and anti-drought measures can never be met under U.S. imperialist colonial rule. There is no doubt that they will wage a fiercer struggle than ever.

Pak Hae Chon

Many paddyfields in south Korea are dried up and rice seedlings wither away. It is because of the south Korean rulers who are engrossed in extortion of the countryside, neglecting the construction of irrigation facilities

We Condemn Brigandish Japanese Militarism

Shameless Aggressive Act to Occupy Korea

Since the latter half of the 19th century the Japanese imperialists had become frantic to invade Korea and entering the 20th century they resorted to more aggressive brigandism to occupy it completely.

They forced the Korean rulers to conclude the traitorous "Ulsa protectorate treaty" in 1905 and "Chongmi 7-point treaty" on July 14, 1907 and disbanded the Korean feudal army by force on August 1, that year.

The disorganization of the army was a product of their military occupation policy against Korea.

The respected and beloved Leader Comrade Kim Il Sung said:

"From the first days of their contact with our country, the Japanese and U.S. imperialists tried to swallow our country and schemed to plunder our people of their wealth." (Kim Il Sung, *Selected Works*, Vol. III, Eng. ed., p. 478.)

Since their birth the Japanese imperialists had persistently perpetrated military aggression with sinister designs to invade Korea.

In 1875 they framed up the "Unyo-go" incident and in 1876 concluded the aggressive "Kanghwado treaty" with the Korean feudal rulers by force-backed intimidation, which paved the way for them to make inroads into Korea. In 1894 they sent a large number of their aggressive army to Korea on the plea of protecting their residents and killed the Korean people in cold blood. Then they started two aggressive wars—Sino-Japanese and Russo-Japanese—with the alleged aim at "helping the independence of Korea" and beat off their two powerful rivals, China and Tzarist Russia, and set up their exclusive rule over Korea.

This occasioned them to step up their aggressive machinations in Korea.

Taking advantage of the aggressive "Ulsa protectorate treaty" signed in 1905, the Japanese imperialist aggressors seized all political, economic, military, cultural and diplomatic rights of Korea and had a Resident-General to rule Korea. They ruthlessly trampled down the independence and dignity of Korea, and deprived it of administrative, legislative and judicial rights and exploited the people in a desperate attempt to establish their colonial rule.

Since then our people had virtually been put under the cursed colonial yoke of Japanese imperialism.

The Korean people put up a vigorous patriotic, anti-Japanese struggle opposing the protectorate treaty. The anti-Japanese volunteer army rose again under the slogan of "expulsion of the Japs and punishment of traitors" and attacked the barracks of the Japanese imperialist aggression army and the Japanese office buildings to wipe the invaders out. This struggle touched off a revolt of the Korean army and, the national salvation campaign spread with increasing intensity. This powerful resistance of the Korean people against the Japanese imperialist aggressors dealt a heavy blow to their policy for occupying Korea.

The Japanese imperialist aggressors, horror-stricken, suppressed this patriotic struggle with bayonets and perpetrated a shameless act to forcibly disband the Korean feudal army which, they thought, would be an obstacle to the enforcement of their colonial rule.

In July 1907 the wicked Japanese imperialist robbers forced the pro-Japanese cabinet of Korea to disorganize the Korean army in accordance with the "memorandum on implementation of regulations of Korea-Japan treaties," a secret document.

On August 1 they took the unequipped Korean troops to the training ground for the alleged footdrill and made their army occupy their barracks and armory, and ordered their disbandment. At the same time, they closed the Korean cadet school and brought in a larger number of their army under the pretext of defending Korea. Thus Korea was placed under the bayonets of the Japanese imperialist army.

As a matter of fact, this meant the colonial occupation of Korea by Japanese imperialism, which was confirmed "legally" by the 1910 treaty that annexed Korea to Japan.

These disgraceful crimes the Japanese imperialists committed against the Korean people do not remain merely a thing of the past.

Now the revived Japanese militarists are indulged in aggressive manoeuvres more viciously and wilily than before.

If they doggedly strive to realize their ambition for overseas expansion following the footsteps of their predecessors, the Korean people who are united closely around the great Leader of the revolution Comrade Kim Il Sung and the revolutionary people of Asia will join strength and administer a still stronger, mortal blow at them.

Kim Byong Sam

U.S. Imperialist Aggression Army, Get Out of South Korea without Delay

The colorful events of solidarity with the Korean people were held in many foreign countries on the occasion of "the month of the anti-U.S. joint struggle for withdrawal of the U.S. imperialist aggression army from south Korea."

In Cuba

On July 5 a meeting of solidarity with the Korean people was held at the "Camilo Cienfuegos" Agro-Stock Farm in Camaguey Province.

Respectfully placed in the meeting place was a portrait of the great Leader Comrade Kim Il Sung, the ever-victorious iron-willed brilliant commander.

Addressing the meeting the Chairman of the Camaguey Province Committee for Solidarity with the Korean People denounced U.S. imperialism, the common enemy, for its occupation of south Korea and strongly demanded the immediate withdrawal of the U.S. imperialist aggression army from south Korea.

Meetings of solidarity were also held in Mor district, Camaguey Province, at the iron-wire plant in Nuevitas city, at the steel plant in Havana and at many other factories and enterprises from July 11 to 13.

On July 7 a photo exhibition of our country was opened under the auspices of the National Committee of the Cuban Communist Youth League.

In Romania

On July 10 a rally of solidarity with the Korean people was organized in Cluj city.

Respectfully placed in the meeting place was a portrait of Comrade Kim Il Sung, the respected and beloved Leader.

The First Secretary of the Cluj Provincial Young Communist League made a speech at the meeting.

Demanding the withdrawal of the U.S. imperialist aggression army from south Korea, he said that the contact between the north and the south and the announcement of the north-south joint statement are a fruit of the invariable efforts of the Workers' Party of Korea and the Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea.

In Hungary

A solidarity meeting was held at the Young Communist League's camp on July 12.

Respectfully placed in the meeting place was a portrait of Comrade Kim Il Sung, the respected and beloved Leader.

Speaking at the meeting, the Director of the Propaganda and Agitation Department of the Central Committee of the Hungarian Young Communist League condemned U.S. imperialism for its crimes in the Korean war and strongly demanded that U.S. imperialism should pull its troops out of south Korea, dissolve the "United Nations Commission for the Unification and Rehabilitation of Korea" and let the Korean people decide their destiny by themselves.

Solidarity meetings were held on July 10 and 11 in Bekes county and other county in Tolna Province respectively and a photo exhibition of our country was arranged in Dunafoldvar county.

In German Democratic Republic

On July 7 a solidarity meeting was held at the "Optima" Machine Plant in Erfurt city.

The delegation of the DPRK Supreme People's Assembly headed by Kang Ryang Uk, Vice-President of the SPA Presidium, which was on a visit to the GDR, and the Vice-President of the State Council of the GDR attended the meeting.

In his speech at the meeting a representative of workers expressed firm solidarity with the Korean people in their struggle for driving out the U.S. imperialist aggression army from south Korea and reunifying the country by themselves.

On July 4, a few days earlier, a meeting of solidarity was held at the Esfenheim Brown Coal General Plant in Leipzig region.

In the Sudan

A gathering was held on July 1 at the "Korean Village" in Barari district, Khartoum city.

The Chairman of the "Korean Village" People's Council made a speech at the meeting.

Referring to the brilliant victory of the Korean people in the Fatherland Liberation War, he said that invincible are the Korean people who enjoy the wise leadership of Premier Kim Il Sung, the great Leader and ever-victorious iron-willed brilliant commander.

In India

A meeting was held in Lucknow, the seat of Uttar State.

The meeting was addressed by the Minister of Finance of the State Government and the Consul General of our country in India.

A book and photo exhibition of our country was open in the city on June 25 and 26.

Respectfully hung in the exhibition hall was a portrait of Comrade Kim Il Sung, the respected and beloved Leader.

In Finland

A solidarity meeting was held on July 6 at the Students' Hall in Helsinki.

Addressing the meeting, the Member of the Finland-Korea Association, Member of the Parliament, demanded U.S. imperialists' withdrawal from south Korea without delay and stressed that the Finnish Government should establish the diplomatic relations with the Democratic People's Republic of Korea.

That day photo exhibition of our country was arranged at the same place. Respectfully placed in the exhibition hall was a portrait of the great Leader Comrade Kim Il Sung.

In Sweden

A meeting was held on June 29 at the Workers' Hall in Stockholm under the auspices of the Sweden-Korea Friendship Association.

Respectfully placed on the platform was a portrait of Comrade Kim Il Sung, the great Leader of the revolution.

The meeting adopted a resolution supporting the Korean people in their struggle for forcing the U.S. imperialist aggression troops from south Korea and achieving the independent reunification of the country. A photo exhibition of our country was held in the Workers' Hall.

Various Functions Held in Honour of the 19th Anniversary of the Cuban People's Armed Uprising

The Korean people congratulate most warmly the 19th anniversary of the armed uprising of the fraternal Cuban people.

On this occasion, the "month of solidarity with the Cuban people" was established. In the month, colourful events such as celebration meetings, solidarity rallies and friendship get-togethers take place in succession in our country.

A Pyongyang city meeting marking the 19th anniversary of the armed uprising of the Cuban people was held at the Pyongyang Grand Theatre on July 25.

Placed respectfully on the platform were a portrait of Comrade Kim Il Sung, the respected and beloved Leader of the Korean people, and a portrait of Comrade Fidel Castro, the respected and beloved Leader of the Cuban people.

The portraits were flanked on both sides by the national flags of the two countries.

Present at the meeting together with working people in the city were Comrades So Chol and Chong Jun Taek; Kong Jin Tae, Chairman of the Committee for Economic Relations with Foreign Countries and Chairman of the Korea-Cuba Solidarity Committee; Ryom Tae Jun, Chairman of the Central Committee of the General Federation of Trade Unions; Kim I Hun, Chairman of the Central Committee of the Union of Agricultural Working People; Kim Si Hak, Chairman of the Central Committee of the League of Socialist Working Youth; Kim Ryong Taek, Vice-Minister of Foreign Affairs; Choe Yong Gun, Vice-Chairman of the Committee for Cultural Relations with Foreign Countries; and Li Chang In, Vice-Chairman of the Pyongyang City People's Committee.

Invited to the meeting were the members of the visiting government friendship delegation of the Republic of Cuba, Jose Chang Veniles, Charge d'Affaires ad interim, and staff members of the Embassy of the Republic of Cuba in Pyongyang, Cuban guests and students in our country.

Comrade Chong Jun Taek spoke first at the meeting which opened with the playing of the national anthem of the Republic of Cuba and the Patriotic Song of our country.

He said: I am authorized to extend, in the name of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea and the Government of the Republic and the entire Korean people, warmest congratulations and militant greetings to the Cuban Communist Party and the Revolutionary Government headed by Comrade Fidel Castro, their supreme Leader, have scored great successes in socialist revolution and construction, smashing the policy of aggression and war constantly pursued by the U.S. imperialists. He said that the Korean people heartily rejoice over these successes as over their own and warmly hail them.

Then the speaker pointed to the fact that the working people in our country are struggling to carry out the militant programme set forth at the Fifth Congress of the Workers' Party of Korea and stressed that the joint statement of the north and the south made public on July 4 is a victory of the great *Juche* idea of the respected and beloved Leader Comrade Kim Il Sung and a brilliant fruition of the line of the independent, peaceful reunification of the country advanced by him.

The Korean people will, in the future too, make every effort to further strengthen the friendship and solidarity with the fraternal Cuban people, holding aloft the revolutionary banner of Marxism-Leninism and proletarian internationalism and fight to the last always shoulder to shoulder with the Cuban people in the joint struggle against U.S. imperialism, the common enemy, and for the victory of the cause of socialism and communism, the speaker emphasized.

Jose Chang Veniles, Charge d'Affaires ad interim of the Embassy of the Republic of Cuba, spoke next. He said that he extends most heartfelt thanks to Comrade Kim Il Sung, who is the outstanding Leader of the Korean people and the closest friend of the Cuban people and has always manifested deep and fraternal sentiments towards the Cuban people and the Cuban revolution, for having arranged the meeting.

He said that since the victory of the Cuban revolution under the leadership of Major Fidel Castro the Cuban people have made tremendous successes in various domains of the national economy. He condemned the U.S. imperialists who are manoeuvring to stamp out the revolutionary gains of the Cuban people.

Saying that the Korean people under the wise leadership of the respected and beloved Leader Marshal Kim Il Sung are not only courageously fighting against U.S. imperialism but achieving splendid labour results in building a new society, the speaker declared: This example of the Korean people immensely encourages the Cuban people who are fighting against U.S. imperialism.

He stated that the Communist Party, the Government and people of Cuba will, as ever, resolutely support the heroic Korean people in their struggle against U.S. imperialism.

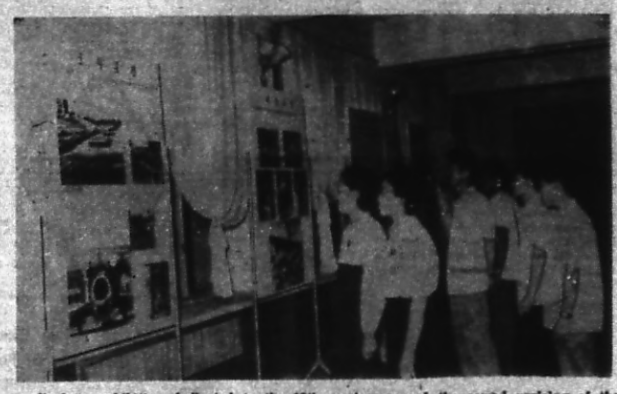
Noting that the occupation of south Korea by the U.S. imperialists is the main obstacle to the reunification of Korea, he stressed: The Korean people under the leadership of the great Leader Marshal Kim Il Sung will reunify their country in the near future.

The meeting closed with the playing of the Internationale.

Earlier, an opening ceremony for the "month of solidarity with the Cuban people" was held at the Moranbong Theatre in Pyongyang on July 11 and a joint statement of public organizations of our country was published on the occasion of the 19th anniversary of the armed uprising of the Cuban people.

Celebration meetings took place in various parts of the country, including those at Kim Il Sung University honoured with the title of Chollima and at the Chollima Kim Chaek Polytechnic University, the Chollima Kim Jong Tae Electric Locomotive Factory, the Korea-Cuba Friendship Pyongyang Textile Machine Plant, the Korea-Cuba Friendship Chollima Hwansong Co-operative Farm and the unit of the Korean People's Constabulary to which Comrade Kim Byong Sun belongs.

A photo exhibition and film show were arranged at the Chollima House of Culture.



A photo exhibition dedicated to the 19th anniversary of the armed uprising of the Cuban people

Guinean (Bissau) People Will Surely Win in Their Struggle

The Guinean (Bissau) people celebrate the 11th anniversary of the start of the armed struggle, waging an energetic struggle to chase the Portuguese colonialists from their homeland and to attain freedom and independence of the country.

The start of the armed struggle of the Guinean (Bissau) people on August 3, 1961 was a great event in their struggle to sweep away the Portuguese colonialists backed by the U.S. imperialists.

Combatants of the patriotic armed forces of Guinea (Bissau) fighting against the Portuguese colonialists

Since the armed struggle they have attained great successes in battles against the Portuguese colonialists; three-fourths of the whole territory have been liberated and the liberated areas built up firmly as a base for the ultimate victory.

The patriotic armed forces are giving one blow after another to the enemy and, during last April and May alone, they killed some 280 of the Portuguese colonialists and destroyed 28 trucks, thereby achieving a brilliant battle result.

We Korean people warmly congratulate the Guinean (Bissau) people on the 11th anniversary of the start of the armed struggle and rejoice over their successes as our own.

Comrade Kim Il Sung, the respected and beloved Leader of the Korean people, pointed out:

"Imperialism has met with the strong resistance of the Asian, African and Latin American peoples and suffered the heaviest blows from them. Nevertheless, imperialism is desperately trying to maintain its old footing and regain its lost positions in those areas." ("Let Us Promote the World Revolution, Holding High the Banner of Marxism-Leninism and Proletarian Internationalism, the Banner of Anti-Imperialist, Anti-U.S. Struggle," Eng. ed., p. 266.)

In an attempt to retrieve from their crushing defeat the Portuguese colonialists are now conducting barbarous "punitive operations" against the Guinean (Bissau) people by mobilizing many heavy weapons and aggressive troops. U.S. imperialists are desperate to thwart the struggle of the Guinean (Bissau) people, giving all sorts of assistance including the supply of modern weapons to the Portuguese colonialists.

No matter what frenzied attempt they may resort to, the U.S.-led imperialists and colonialists cannot block the way ahead of the Guinean (Bissau) people who are vigorously fighting with arms in hands.

The struggle of the Guinean (Bissau) people is the just struggle for freedom and independence of the country, and it commands active support of the revolutionary peoples of the world. The Korean people will, in the future too, as in the past, firmly stand on their side and positively support and encourage them in their struggle.

The Guinean (Bissau) people, under the leadership of the African Independence Party of Portuguese Guinea and Cape Verde Islands, will surely drive the Portuguese colonialists out of their homeland and win the national independence.

Congolese (B) People Make Vigorous Advance under the Uplifted Banner of Anti-Imperialism and Independence

The people of the People's Republic of the Congo under the leadership of President Marien Ngouabi push ahead the revolution, holding high the banner of anti-imperialism and independence, bravely shattering the repeated subversive acts and sabotage of the U.S.-led imperialists and their stooges to destroy the revolution in the Congo.

Following the victorious revolution they denounced the unequal shackling treaties forced by the imperialists and are unfolding a vigorous struggle to sweep away the political and economic footholds of the imperialists and internal reactionaries, carry out social democratic reforms and lay a firm foundation of the national economy.

Under the slogan: "Let's build an independent national economy with our strength!" they are striving to exploit abundant natural resources and erect many heavy and light industry factories.

They are also taking active measures to raise the agricultural production by enlarging the arable land, stepping up the diversified farming and establishing irrigation system.

The training of national cadres has made steady headway.

The Workers' Party and the Government of the Congo are building more schools of various levels and are striving to perfect the system of national education in line with the development of the country.

In external activities the People's Republic of the Congo extends invariable support and encouragement to the peoples of Asia, Africa and Latin America fighting for national liberation and to the peoples of the newly independent countries struggling for the consolidation of national independence and independent development of their countries.

The Congolese people actively support the Korean people in their struggle for chasing the U.S. imperialist aggressor troops out of south Korea, and attaining the independent national reunification in a peaceful way. This gives a great inspiration to our people.

The respected and beloved Leader Comrade Kim Il Sung said:

"In recent years, the U.S. imperialists have still more intensified their subversive activities and coup d'etat manoeuvres against the newly independent states. By bribing and whipping up the reactionaries, the U.S. imperialists seek to pit them against the progressive forces and sway certain newly independent countries to the Right." (Kim Il Sung, *Selected Works*, Vol. IV, Eng. ed., p. 346.)

Today the U.S.-led imperialists and their stooges are committing ceaseless subversive activities to destroy the national independence of the Congolese people and check their struggle against imperialism and for independence.

Their manoeuvres, however, further awaken the Congolese people and rouse them to the valiant struggle for consolidating national independence and firmly defending their revolutionary gains.

The Korean people heartily rejoice over the successes the diligent Congolese people have achieved and render active support to their just struggle.

Our people firmly believe that the friendly relations sealed between the Korean people and the Congolese people in the common struggle against imperialism and U.S. imperialism will be strengthened still further, and sincerely wish the Congolese people greater successes in their struggle for building a new prosperous society.

Dahomey Greets 12th Anniversary of Its Independence

August 1 is the 12th anniversary of the independence of Dahomey which its people won by liberating themselves from the long colonial rule of Western imperialism.

On this occasion the Korean people send ardent greetings of congratulation to them.

Covetous of the abundant underground resources of Dahomey, several hundred years ago the Western colonialists began to stretch their talons of aggression to the country. They even committed the most barbarous acts by taking away the people as slaves.

In 1900 the French imperialists made the country their complete colony and exploited and oppressed the people more cruelly, plundering all its resources entirely.

The Dahomey people, however, were not meekly subject to exploitation and oppression. They waged a vigorous struggle against colonialism and at last won independence.

After independence the Dahomey people have energetically striven to eliminate the vicious aftermaths of colonial rule, consolidate national independence and build the national economy and culture and achieved no small successes.

Now in Dahomey the diversified farming is being introduced, the grain production is increasing and the national industry is developing as a result of the exploitation of rich natural resources.

In foreign policies, the Republic of Dahomey supports the African people in their struggle for national independence against imperialism and colonialism.

The Korean people who always support the peoples of newly independent countries fighting for the consolidation of national independence and prosperous development of their countries wish the Dahomey people greater successes in their struggle.

Friendship Visits

★ Jerome Cohen, Professor of the Harvard University of the United States, and his families arrived at Pyongyang by plane on July 22 for a visit to our country on the invitation of the Korean Society for Cultural Relations with Foreign Countries.

★ A delegation of Romanian agricultural scientists arrived at Pyongyang for a visit to our country by plane on July 26 according to the 1972-1973 plan of cultural exchange between the governments of the DPRK and the Romanian Socialist Republic.

★ Julio Afonso Palensuela, chief for the construction work of Pinos Island of the Republic of Cuba, arrived at Pyongyang by plane on July 26 for a visit to our country at the invitation of the C.C. of the Architects Union of Korea.

★ A tourists group of the Socialist Republic of Czechoslovakia arrived at Pyongyang by plane on July 26.

★ The delegation of chemical industry of China headed by Chiang Ko, Vice-Chairman of the Kiangsu Provincial Revolutionary Committee, which visited our country, returned by train on July 26.

★ Herman Songeons, General Secretary of the General Federation of Labour of Quadelope, and his wife, who visited our country on the invitation of the C.C. of the General Federation of Trade Unions, returned by plane on July 26.

★ The delegation of the Trade Unions of Agricultural, Foodstuff Industrial and Forestry Workers of the German Democratic Republic headed by Gerhard Pawelzik, Vice-Chairman of the C.C. of the Trade Unions, which visited our country at the invitation of the C.C. of the Union of Agricultural Working People, returned by plane on July 26.

★ The second group of Chinese tourists for friendship visit to Korea headed by Tsung Hsi-yun, Member of the C.C. of the Communist Party of China and Vice-Chairman of the Kirin Provincial Revolutionary Committee, returned by plane on July 26.

★ The journalists delegation of the Arab Republic of Egypt headed by Abdel Aziz Mohammad Abdul Rah, Vice-Chairman of the Egyptian Journalists Union and Editor-in-Chief of Al Gumhuria, which visited our country on the invitation of the C.C. of the Journalists Union, left Pyongyang by plane on July 26.

★ A Cuban judo team which visited our country left here by plane on July 26.

★ A delegation of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and Cooperation of the Republic of Mali headed by Mamadou Bouhacar Kante, General Secretary of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and Cooperation of the Republic of Mali, arrived in Pyongyang on July 18 by plane for a visit to our country at the invitation of the Foreign Ministry, and returned on July 26.

★ A delegation of the Kivukoni University, a party school in the United Republic of Tanzania, headed by D.T. Lukindo, Vice-President of the University, arrived in Pyongyang on July 18 by plane for a visit to our country at the invitation of the People's Economy University.

★ A delegation of the General Union of Women of the People's Democratic Republic of Yemen headed by Suad Abdul-Hak Yafai, Member of the Central Committee of the General Union of Women of the PDRY, arrived in Pyongyang on July 18 by plane for a visit to our country at the invitation of the Central Committee of the Democratic Women's Union, and returned on July 26.

★ A parliamentary delegation of the State of Kuwait headed by Yousuf Khalid Al-Mukhlid, Deputy Speaker of the Parliament of the State of Kuwait, arrived in Pyongyang on the afternoon of July 18 by plane for a visit to our country at the invitation of the Presidium of the Supreme People's Assembly, and left here on July 26.

★ A delegation of the Special Committee for Measures on Korean Affairs of the Japan Socialist Party headed by Kaku Ashika, Chairman of the Special Committee for Measures on Korean Affairs of the Japan Socialist Party, arrived in Pyongyang on July 18 by plane for a visit to our country at the invitation of the Korean Society for Cultural Relations with Foreign Countries, and left here on July 27.

★ A military delegation of the Somali Democratic Republic arrived in Pyongyang on July 21 by plane for a visit to our country at the invitation of General Choe Hyon, Member of the Political Committee of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea and Minister of National Defence.

The six-member delegation led by Brigadier General Mohamed Ali Samater, Vice-President of the Supreme Revolutionary Council and Secretary of State for Defence of the Somali Democratic Republic, consists of Lieutenant Colonel Yousef Hassan Ibrahim, Commander of the Air Force, Lieutenant Colonel Mohamoud Moussa Herssi, Chief of the Combat Training Department, Major Ahmoud Salhal Ali, Chief of the Anti-Aircraft Department, and others.

The wife of head of the delegation Brigadier General Mohamed Ali Samater also came together with the delegation.

★ Ion Daducu, Permanent Representative of the Romanian Socialist Republic to the United Nations, and a worker of the Foreign Ministry of the Romanian Socialist Republic, who accompanied him, left Pyongyang by plane on July 14 after visiting our country.

★ Kotaro Watanabe, Mayor of Niigata, Japan, and his party on a visit to our country left Pyongyang on the morning of July 19 by special plane after completing their itinerary in Korea.

★ The educational delegation of the Syrian Arab Republic headed by Hairi Nasawat, Vice-Minister of Education of the SAR, left Pyongyang by plane on the afternoon of July 18 after visiting our country at the invitation of the Ministry of Common Education.

★ The Hungarian writers delegation headed by writer Chak Gyula, which had visited our country at the invitation of the Central Committee of the Korean Writers' Union, left Pyongyang by plane on the afternoon of July 18.

★ The delegation of film workers of the Democratic Republic of Viet Nam headed by Phan Trong Quang, Film Director of the Ministry of Culture of the DRVN, which had come to our country under this year's plan for culturel exchange between Korea and Viet Nam, left Pyongyang by plane on July 21.

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